THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2312.

NOTICE.—By order of the Managing Committee a special general meeting of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of reconsidering Resolution No. 6, passed at the General meeting of the club held on the 4th January, 1834.

Club House, 12th Feb. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given that 280 Tierces and Barrels or thereabout, of Europe Salted provisions "Beef and Pork," will be disposed of at the Dock Yard, within the Fort, on Friday next, the 21st instant, on account of Government.

Terms of sale—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be immediately paid down by the parchasers, and the whole to be paid for and cleared away within three days after the day of sale, or the deposit to be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

E. WHICHELO, *Lieut.*
Actg Depy. Comy. Genl.

Bombay, Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, 14th Feb. 1834.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of MAHOMED KHANJEE, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, whatsoever, of the abovenamed MAHOMED KHANJEE, deceased, may be granted to ESSABHOY KHANJEE, Mahomedan, of Bombay, Inhabitant, the Brother of the said Mahomed Khanjee, deceased, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of February, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

શુપરીમ • ફોરટ

ઇગ્લીશીઆશતીકાલ • શાહડ

શ્રી • સુમળજવાલો • સુશલમાંન • મરનાર • મહમદ • ખાંનજીની • માલ • મીલકત • બાબત ❀

એજ • મરનાર • મહમદ • ખાંનજીની • શરવે • માલ • મીલકત • તથા • જે ફંડ • ફોએ • તેનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુ • લેવા • શાહુ • શ્રી • સુમળજની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રુપરીમ • ફોરટમાં • એ • મરનાર મહમદ • ખાંનજીનાં • બાબ • શ્રી • સુમળજનો • રે ફેવાશી • સુશલમાંન • ઇશાબાબ • ખાંનજીએ • મરજ • કીધેછે • જે • મહને • મલે — એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે ફોજ • એનાં • બાબશાતા • ફોએ તેનાંમાંને • અકરે • થાએ — તારીખ ૧૧ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ ❀

શી — એ — વેશાત
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration to the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of COONVERJEE BHICCAJEE, late of Bomba, Parsee, deceased, may be committed to HEERABOYE, alias SOONA OW, the widow of the Intestate; all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized—Dated this 11th day of February, 1834.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • સુમળજવાલો • પારશી • મરનાર • ફુવરજી લીખાજીની • શરવે • માલ • મીલકતનુ • તથા • લેવડ • દેવડનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુ • લેવા • શાહુ • શ્રી • સુમળજ ની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રુપરીમ • ફોરટમાં • એ • વગર • વીલે • મરનારની • વીધવા • ફીરાંબાઇ તથા • તેને • લોકો • બુનાવહુ • ફરીબી • ફેકેછે • તેફને અરજ • કીધેછે • જે • મફને • મલે — એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે ફોજ • કેનાં • બાબશાતા • ફોએ તેનાંમાંને • અકરે • થાએ — તારીખ ૧૧ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ ❀

ફેય — ડબલીકુ — મારીશ
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LOURENCO FRANCISCO DIAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be granted to JOAQUIM JOZE PINTOS, and ANTONIO VICENTE DIAS, the Executors named in the said Will; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th February, 1834.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

APPLICACAO para a appravaçaò da ultima Vontade e Testamento de LOURENCO FRANCISCO DIAS, Portuguez de Bombaim ja defunto tem sido feita a Suprema Corte da Judicatura de Bombaim, para que a seja concedida a JOAQUIM JOZE PINTO e ANTONIO VICENTE DIAS, executores nomeados no ditto Testamento; todas pessoas concernentes nelle saò por a qui informadas do mesmo.—Datado 14 de Fevereiro, 1884.

PATCH,
PROCURADOR.

TO BE SOLD, by Order of the Executors of the late Mr. JOHN JERVIS, this day, the 15th February, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P. M. by public Outcry on the Premises,

An Upper-storied Dwelling House No. 3. Armenian Lane, Church Lane, within the Fort, the property of the deceased.

Terms of Sale—A deposit of 5 per cent. be required from the purchaser and the total amount of the purchase money to be paid on or before the fourteenth day after the day of sale, when possession will be delivered, and in default of the payment of the purchase money by that time, the deposit will be forfeited, and property resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 14th February, 1834.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

COPIES of this work are just received by the undersigned and for sale at 8 Rupees per copy.

FRITH, BOMANJEE & Co.

FOR Sale—Three Handsome Manilla Ponies imported on the *Fort William*. They have been broken to double Harness and go remarkably well. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the first day of January, 1834, the Shop at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, previously belonging to, and carried on by, the Firm of EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND CO., became the property of and hath since been carried on by, FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO. of Bombay, by whom the said Shop will henceforth be conducted. It is also further notified, that the interest and responsibility of the said EDULJEE MANOCKJEE, hath ceased from that date, by the consent of the partners FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO., in the said firm, and all sums due to the firm of Eduljee Manockjee and Co, are to be paid to the said Framjee Nessurvanjee and Co.

EDULJEE MANOCKJEE.

FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO., respectfully request, that all orders, remittances, or other communications intended for the abovementioned shop, may in future be addressed to FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO. Neilgherry hills, the interests of the said EDULJEE MANOCKJEE having ceased from the period above mentioned.

FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO.
Bombay, 23d January, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by Public auction at noon, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at the residence of Lieut. Pope, at Mazagon, about 300 Valuable Plants, comprizing red and white Honeysuckle, Roses, Passion Flower, Myrtles, Wax plants, &c. Also spare tubs and benches.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1834.

FOR Sale—An excellent assortment of Europe Cordage from ½ inch to 7½, and 10 to 15 Threads. For particulars apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay 11th February, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned have received a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor. To be had at their Godowns at 25 Rs. per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 15th Feb. 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 15th February, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

WANTED immediately—A pair of well broken in stout Carriage Ponies, warranted sound and quiet.—Enquire at the COURIER OFFICE.

JOHN SMITH'S ENGLISH CLARET.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY a few cases of the above Wine, at 15 Rupees per dozen.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 15th Feb., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

THE FIFTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZESORABJEE—opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole tickets at Rs.	105 0 0	each.
Half.....do.....	" 52 2 0	"
Quarter do.....	" 26 2 0	"
One eighth, do.	" 13 2 0	"

Terms Cash.

Bombay, 15th Feb.. 1834.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

15th February, 1834.

TO let—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES &CO.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

TO be let—A commodious upper-roomed House, in Appollo Street, close to the office of Messrs. GILDER and Co. well suited for an office. Rent Rupees 90 per mensem for the whole House, consisting of godowns and upper-rooms. Should any person require only the upper Rooms which are let for 45 Rupees per mensem, they are to apply to Messrs. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co. opposite Government House, in the Fort.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

TO BE LET—A Commodious lower-roomed House with cook-room, stables, &c. in very good repair, situated in Rampart Row, next to MARTIN WEST'S, Esq. formerly occupied by Mr. SP RAGUE, and lately vacated by LEWIS FRANCIS DE SILVA, Esq. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE BHICCA AND SON'S, or SORABJEE PEST

Bombay, 12th Feb

JUST published and The XIIIth. TERLY ARMY

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 15th February, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque EGYPTIAN, of 360 tons, W. LILBURN, Commander, will be dispatched about the 18th instant. This Ship has excellent accommodatins for Passengers, Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Brig "MARY," of 350 Tons Register, MORTON, Commander, is daily expected from Liverpool, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February, 1834.

No. 71.—The following appointments are made:—Colonel H. Sullivan, commanding the Poona brigade, to command the Poona division of the army, in succession to major general sir J. S. Barns, K. C. B.

Colonel T. Willishire, of His Majesty's 2nd of Queen's Royal regiment, to command the Poona brigade, in succession to colonel Sullivan.

Bombay Castle, 4th February, 1834.

No. 72.—With reference to article 38, page 6, of the 1st supplement to the military regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the number of drill havildars and drill naiques of the golundauze battalion, be reduced to one of each.

No. 73.—Captain G. Thornton, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 74.—Colonel L. C. Russell, of the regiment of artillery, will proceed to the presidency, and assume charge of his duties as commandant of artillery, in succession to colonel Strover proceeded to Europe.

No. 75.—Lieutenant A. F. Bartlet, of the 2d th regiment native infantry, a cadet of the season of 1818, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the 4th January 1834.

No. 76.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to captain T. B. Jervis, of the engineers, under date the 29th Jannary 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of four months, on the same account.

No. 77.—The following appointment is made:—Lieutenant W. Brett, to be adjutant and quarter master to the 2nd troop horse brigade, *vice* Rowland promoted.—Date of appointment, 26th Decr. 1833.

Bombay Castle, 5th Feburary, 1834.

No. 78.—Lieutenant H. Hart, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1834.

No. 79.—The leave to the Neelgherries, gran[t]ed to major J. Keith, deputy adjutant general of [the army], under date the 21st March 1832, and ex[tended] 19th March and 23rd September last, on account of his health, is further prolonged for one month, on the same accou[nt].

No. 80.—Captain J[ames] artillery, is permitted to [retire] half pay of [the] ture for [two] on [the]

date, in the marine department, to appoint lieutenant colonel A Manson, C. B. of the regiment of artillery, major Moore, deputy auditor general, and captain J. Reynolds, acting deputy commissary general, to be members of a special committee, constituted under orders of government in that department.

No. 83.—The following appointments are made in the commissariat department, to have effect for the period during which captain Reynolds may be employed as a member of a special committee:—

Lieutenant E. Whichelo, to be acting deputy commissary general.

Lieutenant J. D. Smythe, of the 4th regiment native infantry, to be acting third assistant commissary general.

No. 84.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of the commander of the forces, to have effect from the 2nd instant:—

Captain W. Greenville, 2nd or Queen's Royal regiment, to be military secretary.

Ensign F. Janvrin, His Majesty's 20th regiment of foot, to be interpreter

Lieutenant Sidney Powell, His Majesty's 40th regiment of foot, to be acting aid-de-camp, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is known.

No. 85.—Agreeably to article 53, section LVII, page 254, or the second supplement to the code of militatary regulations, surgeon J. A. Maxwell, M. D. president of the medical board, will, on the 11th instant, complete the period of five years' service as a member of the medical board, when he will become entitled to the retiring pension of £700 per annum, and cease to be a member of the medical establishment of this presidency.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in signifying in government general orders, his high opinion of the services of surgeon Maxwell, during a period of thiry two years, in the various situations in which he has been placed.

The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from the 12th instant:—

David Shaw, esquire, 2nd member, to be 1st member of the medical board.

V. C. Kemball, esquire, 3rd member, to be 2nd member of the medical board.

Superintending surgeon F. Trash, to be 3rd member of the medical board.

Surgeon J. Orton, to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon J. McLennan, to be surgeon, vice Maxwell retired.

Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1834.

No. 86.—Assistant surgeon Bourchier, M. D. is appointed to succeed assistant surgeon W. R. R. Deacon, in medical chargeof the auxiliary horse in Cutch.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1834.

Mr. J. Burnett, 1st assistant principal collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of the districts of Indapoor and Poorundhur.

Mr. Charles Price, third assistant to the collector in Candeish, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 7th February, 1834.

Mr. Liddell, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed on deputation, into the Jumboosur purgunnah.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Veesajee Gopaul Bewullkar, to the situation of dufturdar in the office of the principal collector of Poona. This appointment is to have effect from March 1832.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend E. Jackson L. L. B. chaplain of Ahmednuggur, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs, with leave of absence from his station for one month from the date of his departure.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 11th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governer in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. W. Birdwood, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, to proceed to Broach on urgent private affairs, under the provision of section XIV of the absentees regulation, for a period of one month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt,*

THE GAZETTE.

The *Courier* of yesterday states that Mr. Ironside was sworn in on Monday as a Member of Council, vice Sir Colin Halkett. There was a general report to this effect at the Presidency, which however turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Ironside came down for the purpose of being sworn in, but in consequence of advice, declined taking the office. By filling the present vacancy which would be only temporary, should the successor of Sir C. Halket have a seat in Council, it is supposed he would forfeit his provisional right to succeed to a more permament seat hereafter, the resignation which must follow on the arrival of a Military Member of the Board, being a virtual termination of his appointment from home. Should the future Commander in Chief not have a seat, Mr. Ironside will take the oaths; otherwise he waits till some of Civil Members retire for good.

THE DURPUN.

The *India Gazette* reports that a proposition has been made to the Supreme Government, to carry a road from Calcutta, *via* Nagpore, to Bombay. No obstacles of an insuperable nature are anticipated: it is considered that, as the provisions of the New ...ive the entire legislative power to the Go... in Council, over the whole of the su... cies, and a direct authority over ...istration, and these powers will ... frequent occasion of inter... Government and this ..., it is likely the ... many impor... through ... com...

worthy a place in the pages of your Journal. At ¼ before 1 o'clock P. M. a ball of light cloud became suddenly visible in he Heavens, bearing S. S. W. from the sun which almost immediately burst, and from the sides of which a long stream of white smoke shot forth like an immense meteor; at the same time a noise was heard very similar to that caused by the discharge of a sky Rocket, and about three minutes afterwards reports were distinctly heard exactly resembling distant file firing which lasted about a minute and a half. The above was witnessed by a numerous party of Gentlemen who were engaged at the time in shooting a match at Pigeons.

The Sky at the moment of the above occurrence was perfectly cloudless.

I remain, &c.
Camp Hursole, 5th Feb. 1834. VERAX.

EXECUTION AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,—I have just returned from witnessing a man (as Mr. Wilkes would say) being turned to one of the worst of purposes.

This is the third display of this nature, I have witnessed at Ahmednuggur.

I have heard that many distressing sights have occurred from the breaking of a rope, when a culprit, has been launching into eternity, particularly in India; but this is the first instance, which has come to my knowledge of so appalling a one, particularly where troops have been drawn up, for the purpose of benefiting by an example of "*the justice of the Law*" If the rope, contained in the Military stores be insufficient in strength, either one made of a stout leathern thong, or what would be far preferable, one made of Silk, would remedy all occurrences of a similar nature, but the latter have so often been spoken of as having taken place, that I trust this simple narration, will materially tend to the removal of what I must confess gave me intolerable pain; namely a man falling from the height of many feet, after having once offered up his prayers, and ascended the scaffold, and then bruised and in agony, as I naturally suppose he must have been, walking up to it a second time, to endure what ought in the first instance to have completed the penalty of his crime.

I have not embellished these facts by stating what I feel, nor by carrying the public with me in those sentiments, by which the majority of individuals are influenced; nor should I hope that this letter will lead to comments, beyond the Government taking measures, for and of providing against, accidents of this description alike painful "*to all concerned.*"

I am, &c.
Ahmednugger, 22d Jan. 1834. M.

THE FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR,—In noticing the fire which broke out within the fort yesterday afternoon, I hope that you will draw the attention of the authorities here to the inefficient state of the fire engines, as well as to the absence of several officers whose services were particularly called for on such an occasion as that of last night.

Soon after the alarm of fire in the fort was given I proceeded to the spot, and altho' it was within fifty yards of the place where the Government engines are kept, one only had then arrived, brought by the Parsees, but without one fire engine man being then present. After some delay others were brought by some of the department; but on attempting to work them, the hose were found so full of holes and the engines otherwise so much out of repair that, instead of being of any use, they appeared to me only to impede the exertions of the persons employed in extinguishing the fire, by throwing the water any where but in the direction intended. Several engines belonging to private individuals in better order, soon after reached the ground, and with them and the able assistance of the Europeans and Natives assembled, the fire, which at one time had assumed the most alarming appearance, was in a great measure subdued within an hour and a half of its commencement.

The place in which the fire originated was surrounded with buildings filled with billet-wood, and the commissariat stores contiguous, where I believe a large quantity of spirits is generally deposited. Had therefore the fire broken out during the night, it is difficult to say where its ravages might not have extended; and when you consider the enormous property, both of Government and individuals, thus endangered, the apathy of those to whom we should look for aid on such occasions appears most inexcusable, and will I trust, call for the severe animadversion of Government. The officers and men of the Artillery and of the Native Regiments on the other hand, as well as the seamen of the ships of War in harbour, certainly deserve the greatest praise for their activity.

I hope that the occurrence of last night will induce Government to alter the arrangement which I understand is in contemplation—that of not requiring either of the Magistrates of Police to reside within the fort. Mr. Willis was fortunately by chance in the fort when the fire broke out yesterday, and his services proved most useful. The other Magistrates of Police and Superintendent, arrived from the country as early as circumstances would allow, but which was not until an hour and a quarter after the alarm was given, and during which time the presence of those gentlemen was chiefly required, and until their arrival I saw few or no Police peons on the ground.

I am, &c.
Tuesday Morning, 13th Feb. 1834. SPECTATOR,

SUPREME COURT.

The public must be well aware of the practice which now prevails in this Court of committing witnesses forthwith to jail, whenever they are deemed to have prevaricated, and of the extent to which it is carried. A case of this kind occurred yesterday in a cause in which Dossabhoy Cursetjee was the defendant. This we understand it is likely to lead to a little discussion, as a writ of *Habeas Corpus* will be applied for on Monday morning, on behalf of the person in custody, when it is expected that the Chief Justice will assign reasons at some lenght for his committal. The subject is one of considerable importance to the public, as the arbitrary power of punishment for contempt is one which may be carried to a most pernicious extent. We shall therefore probably have occasion to notice it again.

Bombay, 15th February, 1834.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Cup Value £ 100, the ... in Specie by a Subscription of not less than ...uch, for all Arab Horses that have never ... Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, ... Two miles. Entrance Rupees 100. ... with 23 Subscribers.

	st.	lb.	ht.	Time.
...*ought*	8	4		Not placed
...	8	4		Ditto
Capt. Jameson's, G. A. H. *Wild Duck*...	8	4	10 0 4	13
Major Alexander's, G. A. H. *Nussib*...	8	4		Not placed
Mr. Mant's, G. A. G. *Mistletoe*.....	8	4	2 0	0

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of Rs. 400 from the Fund and 5 G. M. each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lbs. Heat 1½ mile and a distance.

	st.	lb.	oz.	ht.	T.
Mr. Elliott's, G. A. G. *Sir Launcelot Gobbo.*	8	0	0	1 1	0
Mr. Williams's, G. A. G. *Fitz Eustace*...	7	8	12	4 4	0

Both heats 3 20.

Capt. Jameson's, G. A. H. *Stick to it*.....	8	5	4	3 3	0
Mr. Charleston's, G. A. H. *Paris*.....	2	8	10	2 3	0

The Bombay Cup was won by half a neck, Mr. Mant's Misletoe, leading until thirty yards from the winning Post.—A false start took place, all the Horses going 1½ mile before they were pulled up except Wild Duck.

The Give and Take was won by Sir Launcelot with ease, never being headed in either heat.

Wild Duck was ridden by Kurreem.

Sir Launcelot ridden by T. Howell.

SECOND DAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1834.

There was no exhibition on this day, Capt. Jameson's C. B. A. H. *Piaree* being allowed the Colt's Plate of Rs. 200 without a contest.

The Plate of Rs 300 and 10 G. M. was not run for, owing to intervening circumstances.

THIRD DAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE.—Capt. Jameson's G. A. *Stick-to-it*, Captain Tom's G. A. *Lothario*, Mr. Mant's B. A. *Paganini* and Major Alexander's G. A. *Nussib*, started for the Bombay subscription Plate of Rs. 5 0, and Rs. 100 each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age—Heats 2 miles, the winner to be sold for Rs. 100, *Paganini* got in first in the first heat; but the rider having lost his saddle-cloth was found short of weight and *distanced*. The heat was in consequence won by *Stick-to-it*, who also carried the second. *Nussib* ranks second, and *Lothario* hindmost in both heats, the distanced horse excluded. The first heat was won in 4-20, the second in 4-21.

SECOND RACE—*Gentlemen Riders.*—Mr. Mant's B. A. *Mercury*, ridden by Mr. Cotgrave, Captain Jameson's C. A. *Shahbash* by Mr. Travers, and Mr. Richard's G. A *Quill Driver* by Mr. Knox, contested the Hack Plate of Rs. 400 and 5 G. M. Heats 1½ mile; weight 11st. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500. The first heat was won by *Mercury* in 3 18, the second and third by *Quill Driver* in 3-21 and 3-28

THIRD RACE.—Mr. Elliott's G. A. *Sir Launcelot Gobbo* ran against Mr. Williams's G. A. *Fitz Eustace*, for the Plate of Rs. 400 and 5 G. M. Weight for age and inches. 14 hds and aged, carrying 9st. Heats 2 miles. *Sir Launcelot* won both heats in hand—Time 4-14 and 4-13.

A Match between Captain Daly's G. A. *Piaree*, 8st. 7lbs. and Captain Billamore's G. A *Wild Rose*, 8st. was run for Rs. 500 P. P. Two miles—Won by *Piaree* in 4 12.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE.—Forbes Stakes of £ 50 from the Fund, and 10 G. M. each Subscriber for all Horses Arab Horses 9st. English Horses 9st. 12lb. 3 miles. The winner to be sold for Rupees 1500, &c. &c.

			hts.	time.
Mr. Mant's	B. A. H. *Paganini*	9st...	3	
Capt. Jameson's	G. A. H. *Stick to it*	9st...	2	6 31
Capt. Daly's	G. A. H. *Piaree*	9st...	1	

SECOND RACE—Ladies' and Bachelor's Purse for all Arab Horses. Rupees 500 and 5 G. M. each Subscriber, Heats 2½ miles. Weight 8st 7lb.

			ht.	time.
Capt. Jameson's...	G. A. H. *Wild Duck*	8st 7lb	2 2 5	15
Mr. Elliott's	G. A. H. *Sir Launcelot obbo*	8	7 1 1 6	22

The winner ridden by T. Howell.

THIRD RACE.—A plate for Beaten Maidens that have never started before the 1st December 1833. Rupees 200 from the Fund and 10 G. M. each Subscriber. Heats 1½ Mile. 8 stone.

			hts.	time
Mr. John's	G. A. H. *Nusseeb*	8st	1 1 3	12
Capt. Upton's	C. A. H. *Merry Thought*	8st	2 2 3	28

The winner ridden by T. Howell.

MATCH ½ MILE.

			ht.	time
Mr Bacon's	B. C. P. *Fiddle Head*	1	1	8
Capt. Upton's	B. C. P. *Cincinnatus*	2		

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE. Byculla Stakes of rupees 200 from the Fund, and 10 G. M. each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1 mile. The winner of one Race to carry 5lbs. extra, of more 9st. Winner to be sold for Rupees 600, &c. &c.

Mr. Mant's B. A. H. *Paganini* 8st. 7lb. Walked over.

SECOND RACE. A Cup value 200 Guineas, presented by W. Newnham, Esquire, on the following conditions:—For all Arab Horses, entrance Rupees 300 each, 3 miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards. The Cup to be the Property to the Gentleman who may win at two successive Meetings.

Mr. Eliott's, G. A. G. *Sir Launcelot Gobbo*, 9st. 3lb. Walked over.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 4 G M. each Subscriber, for all Galloways 13 hds. 3 in., and under; weight for inches. Heats 1½ mile.

Mr. Elliott's G. A. G. *Sir Launcelot Gobbo*, 8st. Walked over.

A MATCH, 1 MILE.

	Heats.	Time.
Mr. Bacon's, *Shabash*	1	2 3
Mr. Richard's *Quill Driver*	2	2 3

A MATCH 2 MILES, Rs. 500.

	Heats.	Time.
Capt. Jameson's G. A. H. *Wild Duck*, 8st. 4lb-	2	4 22
Capt. Daly's .. G. A. H. *Piaree*, 8st. 4lb	1	4 22

A MATCH, 1 MILE HEATS.

	Heats.	Time.
Mr. Mant's ...P. A. H. *Paganini*.....	1 1	4 5
Mr. Bacon's C. A. H. *Shabash*.....	2 2	2 7

AHMEDABAD RACES.

1ST DAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. P. P. and 500 Rs. from the Fund, free for all Arabs that have never started for Purse, Plate, &c 8st. 7lb. One 2 miles.

Mr. Vibart's	C. A. H. Timekeeper	2
Mr. Bury's	G. P. G. Soonth	4
Major Pulford's.	B. A. H. Candidate	3
Mr. Bell paid forfeit		"
Col. Litchfield's	Ch. A. H. Stand bye	1

Time 1st ½ mile, 1, 5; 2nd 1, 6½; 3d 1, 2½—4th 1, 3½ Total 17½.

SECOND RACE.—Hunter's Plate 300 Rs. from the fund, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber, Heats 2 miles, 9st. 7lb. Winner to be sold for 800 Rupees.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Oomrah, 2, Distanced.

Mr. Black's G. A. G. Seadrift 1 " 1.

Time 1st ½ mile, 1, 2; 2nd 1, 10, 3rd 1, 7; 4th 1 12, Total 4 31.

Time 2nd heat not taksn.

THIRD RACE.—A Gold Cup value 1,300 Rs. by Subscription in equal shares free for all Arabs, 8st. 4lb. One two miles.

Major Pulford's	Lunatic C. A. H.	3
Mr. Vibart's	Ringleader G. A. H.	1
Mr. William's	Paid forfeit	"
Col. Litchfield's,	Paid forfeit	"
Mr. Bury's Conrad.....	G. A. H.	2

Time 1st mile 2 2; 3rd ½ mile 1; 4th ½ mile 1 4 Total. 4 6.

POST MATCH.—For 1000 Rs. 2 miles between Mr. Vibart and Col. Litchfield.

Col. Litchfield's G. A. M. Dilemma 1.

Mr. Vibart's W. A. H. O. D. V. 2.

Time 1st ½ mile 1 ½; 2nd 1 8½; 3rd 1 3; 4th 1 10—Total 4 23.

Match 8st. 7lb. one mile C. P. 500 Rupees.

Mr. Bury's	Burlesque 1
Major Pulford's	Blue Devil 2

Time 1st ½ mile 1; 2nd ½ mile 1, 3½; Total 2, 3½.

MATCH.—Mr. Smart's Nutmeg Poney, against Mr. Vibart's Poney "Pegeidar" one 5 miles 8 stone.

Mr. Smart's Poney paid Half Forfeit.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Mary Catharine	15th Feb.....	Liverpool..	Direct.
La Nymphe...	13th Ditto	Bordeaux ..	Tellicherry.
Lady Nugent..	16th Ditto.....	London.....	Cape.
Severn.....	25th Ditto....	Falmouth ..	St. Helena.
Egyptian	18th Ditto ...	London	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	138	141
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	11	
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. Class,.....	9	
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	16	
Second five per cent Loan.....	110	112
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	
Bills at 6 months sight.....	119	110
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each.....		

HIGH WATER TABLE.—15th FEBRUARY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	3 01	4 31
Sunday.....	3 59	4 51
Monday.....	5 10	5 49
Tuesday.....	6 27	7 05
Wednesday.....	7 37	8 08
Thursday.....	8 34	9 00
Friday.....	9 22	9 44

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign R. Shaw, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

Ensign R Hodson, 18th Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.

Ensign N. P. MacDougal, 15th Regt. from Baroda.

Major Fraser, H. M. 20th Regt. from Belgaum.

Capt. R. Payne, Commissariat from Ahmedabad.

Lieut. W. S. Adam, 10th Regt N. I. from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign James Campbell, 5 th M. N. I. from Secunderabad.

Staff Surgeon James Stevenson, to Jaulnah.

Major E. Hamilton, 21st Regt. N. I. to Deesa.

Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, 15th N. I. to Bhooj.

Lieut. Thoms Candy, 20th N. I. to Malcolm Peyt.

Captain LeMessurier, 11th N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 13th inst. the Lady of Sir John Wither Awdry of a son.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. the wife of Mr. P. A. DeSouza, Organist of St. Thomas's church, of a son.

DEATH.

At Ahmednugger, on the night of the 6th February, Mary, the wife of Mr. Samuel Hanson, Hospital Steward 1st Battalion Artillery, aged 17 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10th. Ship Glenelg, R. Lungley, Master, from China 10th Dec. Singapoor 1st, and Point de Galle 23d January, 1834.

Passengers.—W. A. Capon, Esq. and 10 Parsees.

" 11th. Brig Huron, James Hardy, Master, from Liverpool 19th Sept. 1833.

" Do. French Ship Cora Nelly, D. Etcheverry, Master, from Bordeaux 25th August 1833, and Mahi 27th January, 1834.

" 12th. Barque William Rodgers, Robert Crawford, Master, from Clyde 3d October, 1833.

" Do. Barque Duncan Gibb, Robert Donald, Master, from Dublin 29th Sept. 1833.

" 13th. Brazilian Ship Amizade, J. J. de Silva Compos, Master, from Brazils, Rio de Janeiro 31st July, and Mosambique 3d Dec. 1833.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 11. The Honble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. A. S. Williamson, in charge, to Surat.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Severn, Columbia, Huron, William Rodgers, and Duncan Gibb.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bunnerman, Francis Warden, Attetoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mary Catharine, Fort William, Isabella, Maria Mudath, Aon, George Cruttenden, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, and Asia Felix.

FRENCH.—La Nymphe, La Zulema, and Corra Nelly.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSEL LOADING.

Severn, for Falmouth.

Lady Nugent, for London.

Egyptian, for do.

Discovery, for the Persian Gulph.

La Zulima, for Marseilles.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.

La Nymph, for Bordeaux.

Attetoor Rahimon, for Penang.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have accidently been delayed, much longer than we intended, in taking notice of three letters we have received signed M.—One of these we publish in to-day's paper;—the others we must decline to insert for reasons which must be obvious to the author.

We must also decline to publish the letters signed C. J. and *Bucket* regarding the late fire.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1834.

We are requested to state that the *Lady Nugent*, Capt. L. Percival, sails tomorrow at noon for the Cape and London, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Bell, D. Craw, Esq., John A. Forbes, Esq. C. S., Colin McKenzie, Esq. of Singapore, Lieut. A. Bell, 12 Regt. M. N. I., Lieut. W. T. Jekyll, H. M. 6th Regt., Lieut. J. Gordon, H. M. 6th Regt., J. Murtagh Asst. Surgeon, H. M. 6th Regt., Lieut. P. Skinner, 9th Regt. Bombay N. I., Ensign J. W. Steele, 16th Regt. M. N. I., Misses G. Muriel, and H. E. Forbes, Masters J. P. Forbes, E. C. Forbes, T. A. Billamore, and G. R. Billamore. *For the Cape of Good Hope,*—Lieut. Col. E. H. Bellasis, Mrs. Bellasis, Miss. Hurree, and Gilbert Malcolm, Esq. C. S.—*From Cananore for London.*—J. Fawcett, Esq. and J. Walker, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

An eloquent discourse we understand, was delivered on Sunday last at the Scotch Church by the Rev. Mr. Laurie in aid of the Caledonian Asylum, after which, a subscription, amounting to upwards of a thousand rupees, was collected for that institution.

A fire in Bombay, and especially in the Fort, is so rare an occurrence that we hastened on Wednesday last with some feelings of curiosity to witness one which had broken out in a house belonging to Framjee Manockjee, a wealthy Parsee. Luckily the cook-room alone was in flames, and being in a small house, detached from the main building, it was soon unroofed and deluged with water.

We should hardly therefore have noticed the circumstance, but for the want of arrangement which appeared in every thing that was done to put the fire out; and the danger which this is likely to cause in future upon occasions of a similar nature. We by no means intend to insinuate that any one was to blame for this. The infrequency of fires, and want of a properly organized fire department, perhaps fully accounts for it. But, at the same time, it is of the utmost importance that it should be guarded against in future. For, we are confident, had the fire on Wednesday occurred in the night, or remained undiscovered for any length of time, such was its situation, that no efforts which those present could have made, with the fire engines alone, would have materially checked its progress.

In proof of this it will only be necessary to state that it broke out in the very centre of the most thickly inhabited part of the fort, and was surrounded in all directions by lofty houses with wooden balconies close together, so that it was easy to jump from one house to another, and impossible to get the engines between the houses in many places, and consequently to use them to advantage. Had the flames therefore once burst out in this mass of buildings, they must have spread with frightful rapidity throughout the whole quarter of the Fort in which it was situated. There was scarcely any thing to stop their progress. The utmost anxiety it is true prevailed amongst almost every one present to be of service on the occasion. The natives were indefatigable in drawing water and passing it along, and too much praise can hardly be given to the Europeans present for the exertions they made. But still, very little, comparatively speaking, was effected: for, instead of the fire being put out, as it might have been, in five minutes, with a single engine, it occupied some six or eight engines at least an hour and a half before its progress was checked. These engines, however, it must be observed, were wretchedly managed, or rather mismanaged, by those who had possession of them, and who, generally speaking, it was evident, were totally unacquainted with their use. Besides, when they were first applied for, the persons in charge actually refused to give them up without orders, though the fire was blazing away within a hundred yards!—After a time, however, by some means or other, they were conveyed to the proper spot, and then a scene of confusion and uproar occurred that beggars description. The pumps in the first place were manned and worked before the engines were ready or the hose fitted on. The consequence was that the water was spouting away in all directions but the right one. When the hose, however, after considerable delay, were got ready, they were found to leak in some instances so as to be nearly useless. Luckily two or three of the engines were in proper order, and falling accidentally into good hands, were employed at last with considerable effect.

Much of the confusion that occurred, there can be no doubt arose from the want of proper persons to manage the engines, without whom it is out of the question to suppose they can ever be of much service, as nothing requires discipline and order more essentially than they do.—It would be quite as prudent to trust the employment of Artillery to persons who might happen to be near it in time of action as fire engines to the rabble; and yet this was the case on Wednesday last.

A different organization, therefore, should immediately take place in the fire department, so as to render a certain number of able and efficient men responsible for their appearance with the engines, both night and day, wherever they were required. No additional expense need be incurred for this purpose, as Government have such a vast body of people fitted for it at their disposal, that little more is necessary than an order incorporating them into companies. The infrequency of fires would render their extra duty extremely light; and we can hardly conceive it possible that there would be any very serious objection to it. Two or three engines might also with great advantage we should think be placed in charge of natives—the Parsees especially—who proved, that they only required a little practice to use them to perfection. The desire of saving their own property we have no doubt would render them anxious for such a measure; and at any rate, one half the sum now expended upon a parcel of lazy lascars, who are perfectly useless in case of emergency, would be sufficient to secure their assistance.

These people at the same time should be organized, and trained to the use of the engines periodically, in the manner adopted in England, as it would not only render them expert in managing them, but also insure their being kept in perfect order.

Since writing the above we have received a communication on the same subject, which will be found in a preceding column. The writer it will be seen agrees with us generally in what we have stated; and we believe almost all those who were present at the fire were of the same opinion. In saying this we must again repeat that we are far from intending to cast a reflection upon any one. It is the system that we believe to be defective, and to it alone do we propose that a remedy should be applied.

Within the last week there have been no less than three arrivals from England, one of which was as late as the 3d of October. These of course afford no news, but we have received by them copies of all the Acts of Parliament passed in consequence of the late change in the East India Company's Charter.

The first and most important of these, which relates of the constitution of the Indian Government—in short the New Charter—is reprinted in an appendix with to-day's paper, as it differs essentially from the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Grant, and will probably be required for reference by most of our readers.

The next is "An Act to provide for the collection and management of the duties on Teas" the particulars of which we have already given.

The third is entitled "An act for the encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation," and consolidates all previous acts on the same subject; but introduces no very important changes that we can discover. We regret to observe by it, that the provisions against vessels navigated by natives of India are still continued; the latter being expressly declared "not British Seamen," although the inhabitants of every other colony, including the Negroes in the West Indies, are to be entitled to all the privileges of that class.

The fourth and last Act is intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade to India and China" This is the one that empowers His Majesty to appoint commissioners in China for the superintendence of the British trade to that country. As it was materially altered in passing through the House of Lords, we have extracted the following clauses entire, which underwent the only changes of any importance, and explain the footing upon which the new establishment at Canton is to be placed.

"V. And whereas it is expedient for the Objects of Trade and amicable Intercourse with the Dominions of the Emperor of *China* that Provision be made for the Establishment of a *British* Authority in the said Dominions; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Commission or Commissions or Warrant or Warrants under His Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding Three of His Majesty's Subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects to and from the said Dominions, for the Purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade, and by any such Commission or Warrant as aforesaid to settle such Gradation and Subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent), and to appoint such Officers to assist them in the Execution of their Duties, and to grant such Salaries to such Superintendents and Officers, as His Majesty shall from Time to Time deem expedient."

"VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, Commission or Commissions, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and Salutary, to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, Powers and Authorities over and in respect of the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects within any Part of the said Dominions; and to make and issue Directions and Regulations touching the said Trade and Commerce, and for the Government of His Majesty's Subjects within the said Dominions; and to impose Penalties, Forfeitures, or Imprisonments for the Breach of any such Directions or Regulations, to be enforced in such Manner as in the said Order or Orders shall be specified; and to create a Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction for the Trial of Offences committed by His Majesty's Subjects within the said Dominions, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within One hundred Miles of the Coast of *China;* and to appoint One of the Superintendents herein-before mentioned, to be the Officer to hold such Court, and other Officers for executing the Process thereof; and to grant such Salaries to such Officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable."

"VII. And be it enacted, That no Superintendent or Commissioner appointed under the Authority of this Act shall accept for or in charge of his Duties any Gift, Donatian, Gratuity, or Reward, other than the Salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any Trade or Traffic for his own Benefit or for the Benefit of any other Person or Persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders to be issued from Time to Time, to impose, and to empower such Persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to collect and levy from or on account of any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of the Subjects of His Majesty entering any Port or Place where the said Superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such Duty on Tonnage and Goods as shall from Time to Time be specified in such Order or Orders not exceeding in respect of Tonnage the Sum of Five Shillings for every Ton, and not exceeding in respect of Goods the Sum of Ten Shillings for every One hundred Pounds of the Value of the same, the Fund arising from the Collection of which Duties shall be appropriated, in such Manner as His Majesty in Council shall direct, towards defraying the Expences of the Establishments by this Act authorized within the said Dominions: Provided always, that every Order in Council issued by Authority of this Act shall be published in the *London Gazette;* and that every such Order in Council, and the Amount of Expence incurred, and of Duties raised under this Act, shall be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most fearful ever known in this so often devoted city occurred here on Friday last. It is not yet ascertained whether it came from accident or design, but it is remarkable that it broke out in the full day in the Government musket factory, on the Turkish Sabbath, the only day on which the workmen were not in their places. Whether wiful or not, Constantinople will long have occasion to remember it. I was in the harbour, or, as it is called the "Golden Horn," about 12 o'clock, and then there was no appearance of mischief; but on my return from one of the villages of the Bosphorus in two hours after, I was struck with horror on perceiving an immense volume of smoke, which rose as if from the heart of the city, and obscured the atmosphere all round. On proceeding to the place I saw that the musket-factory had caught fire, and that the flames were spreading with rapidity in consequence of a strong westerly wind, which blew them directly up the hill side with a velocity which was inconceivable. As no means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapsed before that dignitary made his appearance was sufficient to involve one of the finest quarters of Constantinople in destruction, and before four o'clock the flames had complete mastery of an immense circuit commencing at the water's edge, extending on the right towards the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomed, on the left to the mosque of Sultan Soleyman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of last month had stopped. The houses being all wood, dry as tinder from summer heat, offered a ready prey, and it was the most fearful sight I ever witnessed, to behold the fire rushing as if in streams over hundreds of roofs, or darting in tongues of flame at every separate building within its reach. The wind coming from the harbour directly into the city spread the blaze with the same violence at every side; and I could trace it driving up the hill, or spreading on either wing in so equal a manner that no less than 2,000 houses were consumed—and then the fury of the flames became so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen assembled in large numbers, each four bearing a hand-pump, the streets being too narrow to permit the movement of engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in three cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to 200*l* or 300*l* to save his mansion. This was effected by their throwing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and by keeping the carpets constantly wet by the action of their pumps: and in so many instances was this plan successful, that now, amid the general desolation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been injured. The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, as you may conceive, general at Constantinople. It also spread round the whole neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages could be seen rushing to the side of the Bosphorus to watch the progress of the destruction; each person calculating that his own particular district would be next exposed. The people of Pera were in the greatest affright, and hundreds assembled in the "Fields of Death," or graveyard, the only open places, to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being parties to by the interposition of the harbour.

From one of these heights, it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedented fury; and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I believe so sublime and awful a picture was never before exhibited. It is only at Constantinople where such a terrible display can be held, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immortalize the scene, as his imagination, gifted as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a subject for his pencil. About seven o'clock the whole of the houses in the valley were consumed, and the fire then mounted the hills which rise at either side, and spread to the rear, in the direction of the sea of Marmora, making a circuit of nearly two miles. There it was most curious to behold it varying its form every half hour, lying on the whole expense at one time like a sea of flame, or separating into burning steeples at another, which at the distance from which I beheld them, appeared like so many volcanoes. About nine o'clock the full moon rose, and at the same period a heavy storm began to gather in the southward, and then a scene was presented us, to which nothing can do any thing like justice. At one view we saw the Seraglio, with its beautiful white towers and lofty trees, shining tranquilly in the moon light, the centre of the city blazing with numberless fires, and at the other extremity of Constantinople the atmosphere hung with massive clouds, or the heavens opened with repeated flashes of lightning. We saw the sea of Marmora like a placid lake in the distance, the towers of the Seraglio reflected in the Bosphorus, and the burning piles glowing in the waters of the harbour. About 10 o'clock the wind fell a little, and as the smoke was not blown against the hill side, the progress of the flame became more distinct from the position which I occupied at Pera. It was then we observed the curious effects of the flames on the mosques and minarets which lay in their course. It was beautiful to behold an immense dome similar to that of the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, standing in dark relief in the middle of the flame, and the slender white minarets shining like pillars of silver in a field of fi[re]. Each dome appeared like a fountain of whi[te] as the lead with which it was cov[ered] strangely contrasting with the r[ed] burning timber; and the tops [of] the same cause, burned [off] which are borne in [the] the Roman Cath[olic] smaller mosques we[re] of Royal foundation, [which] stantionople, were touched [by] flames towards the two sup[erior] I have before mentioned was [of] tensive interest; and I observed a[mong] the crowd when that of the Sultan [Mah]which was a long time obscured with [smoke] was saved by a sudden shifting of the [wind]. The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the inhabitants of Pera remained watching in till after midnight, and then the greater part retired, giving up Constantiople as totally lost, and not expecting to see a trace of it in the morning. Happily, however, at one in the morning the wind considerably lessened, and the ury of the fire was by degrees abated. It ceased towards the Southward about three o'clock; and on the hill to the rear it was stopped at the same hour for want of food, as it reached exactly the ground where the late fire in the beginning of August was arested; thus cutting the city in two, and making a blank from the the harbour to the sea of Marmora. On the north, where it still lingered, it more resolutely dealt with by the firemen, as it climbed the hill where the palace of the late Janizzari, now the residence of the Chief Mufti, stands, in consequence of the Sultan's declaring,—some say in person, others through the Grand Vizier,—that he would order every one of these gentry to be strangled if that palace was not saved. Alarmed by this threat, the firemen set to work with energy, and covering the mansion of the Mufti with carpets, did not allow it to be even discoloured, and at the same time they evercome the flames on every side of it so rapidly that, by the break of day, the fury of the fire was stopped as if by a miracle. It is now curious to see that mansion untouched on the hill side overlooking the valley, which is a mass of ruins, and to behold in the rear of it the immense aqueduct which supplies the city with water and which before was scarcely noticed, in consequence of the houses which blocked it up at all sides, now standing in high relief, every arch being counted at some miles distance. Some persons say that one-fifth of Constantinople has been destroyed; but if I do not go that length, I am certain that a circuit of three miles, comprising 12,000 buildings. and making houseless 50,000 persons, has been devastated. It is now three days since the fire occurred, but the ruins are still smoking, and if a wind again arise, which happily has not been, the safety of the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

The only way in which I can make the extent of the mischief familiar to a London reader is to have him imagine that from the Southwark side he sees the whole bank of the river from Westminster bridge to Waterloo bridge on fire, and the flames cutting their way to Hyde Park-corner at one side and to Russel-square on the other, the whole space between being at the same moment in one extended blaze. If he can imagine several churches like the Colosseum, with an infinity of marble pillars like the Monument in the centre of the flames he will have an idea of the scene, provided he makes the whole to rise from the ruins to an elevation in the rest as great as that of Hampstead hill. This will give him a notion of the extent and form of the injury done, but not of the value of the property destroyed, as here the greatest part of the houses are of little price, and only one rich quarter having been laid hold of. The damage has altogether fallen upon the Turks, and it is wounderful to see the patience with which they brave it. A person who was at Constantinople during the fury of the fire, assures me that he saw several owners of the burned houses smoking their pipes in the neighbouring coffee-houses with the most perfect indifference. Their conduct strangely contrasted with about 300 Jews, apprehensive that a quarter in which they had property would be attacked, who screamed and tore their garments.

As I said in the commencement of this letter, it is uncertain whether the event arose from accident or design; but many persons are confident that the musket-factory was maliciously set on fire, as several placards were posted in Constantinople and Pera announcing some mischief of that nature as inevitable. The agitation produced in the public mind is very great, and every Frank at Pera has packed up his most valuable goods in case the same occurrence should take place there. But I am astonished that those great fires do not more frequently occur, as the houses are all of wood, and every inmate smokes a pipe of six feet long, with the bowl so far removed from him uncovered. It is also the practice for the servants to bring lighted coals in little pincers to light the pipes; through every apartment, and even in a house occupied by Englishmen, holes are every day burned in the floors, from the awkwardness of servants in bringing the fire, or the carelessness of masters in setting down their pipes. The wonder is that Constantinople exists for a week, and not that these calamities occur. The calculation is, however, that the city is burned down once in every seven years, and, indeed, so fast is it rebuilt after one of those events, that several houses are already erected in the place where the fire occurred the first week I came here.

With regard to other events, none in [Con]occurred, though rumour has been bus[y] lating reports that the Russians ha[ve] and that treason was about to [be] I will not needlessly [dwell] how desperately pe[ople] wait for proof b[efore] say. Small [fires] villag[es] w[ere]

...EAU'S AC- ...SELF.

...al economists, it is quite ... our friend the Public. But ...ny, like many other branches ...ery liable to misconception, and ...set themselves against it are occa- ...ed of denying all the principles, it ...use they cannot reconcile them ... of them, with their web- ... but right, on our own ...ugh we resist the blan- ...ve are not insensible to ...harms it presents. A ... mind to admit that a ...hile he is ready enough ... eyes from heaven.

...edicated herself to the ...ctrines of the system, or ...ew claims upon our at- ... upon a time a statue of ... in Italy, but it had ... so much dust and ...dly forsook it, and ...re. A cunning priest, ... getting the statue hand- ...ented, anticipating by that ... recall the vagrant worshippers, ... lady once more into repute. The design ...eeded, and multitudes who turned before with ...erted eyes from the unsightly figure, came for- ...ard to offer up their homage. Political econo- my was circumstanced much in the same way, when Miss Martineau undertook to embellish and revivify it. The verbiage and speculations, and false premises, and bad logic it had accumulated from the days of Adam Smith down to the hal- cyon era of Nassau Senior, were brushed away by the felicitous pen of Miss Martineau, who, in addition to clearing off the dust, put a new suit of clothes on the clumsy idol. It is surpris- ing what a difference dress makes in some peo- ple and in some subjects. The political economy of Miss Martineau is so agreeable, so fascinating, and so entertaining, that an ordinary observer would never suspect that it is really the same topic which looks so dingy, and dull, and repul- sive in the books of Mr. M'Culloch—who has passed through sundry states of conviction in the course of his life—and Mr. Senior, and various gentlemen who have endeavoured to improve the condition of people by filling their ears with lead.

If ever political economy shall become popular in a true sense—if ever it shall actually take a hold of the public mind, and become a part of the creed of the people, it will assuredly be through the instrumentality of such a writer as Miss Martineau. But we apprehend that even her skill and power can never succeed in veiling the sophistries of her political faith. It is curious, however, to trace the growth of the subject in her mind, and to hear from her own lips the story of her intellectual progress; for, with- out stopping to quarrel about the fallacies that lie thickly strewed through her volumes, every body must freely acknowledge that Harriet Mar- tineau is an extraordinary woman, and that all matters which relate to her personally are replete with interest.

It appears that a French edition of Miss Mar- tineau's little volumes is now publishing in Paris, and that M. Maurice, the editor, applied to her for such particulars of her life as would enable him to enrich the publication with a biographical me- moir. Her reply is prefixed to the French edition, and a re-translation of it is given in the last num- ber of the *Monthly Repository*. Miss Martineau's account of herself is exceedingly ingenuous and unpretending. She feels her popularity, and is proud, but not vain, of it. Her family, she states, is of French origin; and her great grandfather, a surgeon, quitted France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Norwich, where he married a French lady. Her father was the pro- prietor of a manufactory in that town, and had eight children, of whom she is the sixth.

I was born in the month of June, 1802. The following are the principal circumstances which have combined to give me a taste for literary pur- suits: my health, now perfectly good, was ex- tremely delicate in my childhood; I have been, ever since that period, afflicted with an infirmity (deafness) which, without absolutely depriving me of all intercourse with the world, has forced me to seek occupations and pleasures within my- self; lastly, that which has contributed to it more than all the rest, is the affection subsisting between me and that one of my brothers whose age is near- est to my own, and who adopted one of the learned professions.

The first work that I publishhd was a little vo- lume entitled *Devotional Exercises*, for the use of young persons. It appeared in 1822, and its suc- cess encouraged me to let it be followed soon by another of the same description, entitled *Address, with Prayers and Hymns, for the use of Families and Schools* About this time a circumstance oc- curred which was the origin of that series of tales you are now engaged in translating. A country bookseller asked me to compose for him some little work of fiction; I thought that I might join ...useful to the agreeable, as I had the choice ...ubject, if I could show the folly of the po- ... Manchester, who had just been destroy- ...ery, to the great detriment of the ...hich their bread depended. I ... entitled *The Rioters*, and ...on wages, called *The* ...pecting, while I ...ry had any- ... never ... till

was continually talking with my mother and the brother whom I have mentioned to you, of the plan which I am at present executing. Neverthe- less, I had no friend in the literary world, which is indispensable towards gaining the confidence of the booksellers. No one who could be of any use to me would pay any attention to my plan, Really I cannot complain much of this; it must, I own, have appeared whimsical enough, and all things considered, of very doubtful success. I am far from regretting this delay, which has enabled me to exercise myself in different kinds of composition, and has left me time to acquire some knowledge of the world, a thing so necessary to the truth of descriptions so varied as mine must be.

It is more than probable that if Miss Martineau had not seen Mrs. Marcet's book until she had developed the whole subject by the original in- vestigations of her own mind, she would have escaped all the objectionable dogmas of the science, and created a code of social principles which would have had considerable influence with the mass of the community. But discovering in Mrs. Marcet's publication some of the principles which she had as it were, unconsciously illustrated, she concluded that nature had made her a political economist, she could not do better than embrace the whole science, because she happened instinctively to agree with a portion of its fundamental theories.

For three years Miss Martineau employed her- self in writing upon a great variety of subjects, and reviewing works on metaphysics and theology in the *Monthly Repository*. In 1830, she published her *Traditions of Palestine*, and in the next year three prize essays, addressed to the Catholics, the Jews, and the Mahometans. Meantime, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge rejected the plan of her work on political economy, the book- sellers would not have any thing to do with it, and it was on all hands predicted that the publication would not sell. She, however, embarked in the enterprize, and in one month success was certain.

I was sure that it would be so; not that I exaggerated my talents: I am as far as ever from thinking that this work has succeeded because it has been written by me; but I think that the want of such a work was felt so much by the public, that it was sure to be caught up with eager- ness. This conviction gave me courage to un- dertake it, and its being so well-timed is suffi- cient by itself to explain the great number of copies which have been sold.

My intention at first was only to publish twen- four tales; but as the taxes are a subject towards which the public mind is particularly directed at present, and as there is the greatest necessity that the people should be enlightened with re- gard to them, I have resolved to enlarge my plan, and to go as for as thirty tales.

As it has been erroneously supposed that my work was finished before I began the publica- tion of it, I am glad to have an opportunity of telling you, that I only write each tale in the month before it is printed, that I may have the advantage of the newest discoveries upon the subject of which I treat. No one but myself sees them before they are given to the printer, and no one has ever helped me in their compi- lation. My brother, the only individual whose assistance I could accept, lives at Liverpool. I cannot therefore consult him. Last autumn I quitted Norwich for London, where I intend to remain.

Besides my Tales, which appear monthly, I have just undertaken a little series of four num- bers on our system of Poor Laws, which will be circulated by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The first entitled. *The Parish*, came out a fortnight ago; the second will be published in the course of the summer.

There is not at present any portrait of me pub- lished, but Finden is engraving one on steel, which will, I believe, soon be out.—*Atlas, Sep- tember* 15.

LANDER'S SECOND VOYAGE up the NIGER.

(From the *Kelso Chronicle.*)

We have been favoured with a very interesting ex- tract from the letter of an officer of the party, giving an account of Lander's second trip up the Niger, the contents of which must be interesting, as we are con- fident they must be new, to the public. The letter is dated

"Fernando Po, His Majesty's ship Curlew, May 12.

"Mr. Lander arrived here some days ago from the Nun, or Niger. I had been there in the Curlew only a week before, when they had received no intelligen ce of the expedition for five months.

"It appears the large steam-boat, the Quorra, after a passage of three months, only reached the river Shadda, or rather within six miles of it, when she was thrown by the strength of the steam (or by bad steerage) upon a bank, where she remained for three months, with about three fathoms water close to her. This delayed the expedition, for the little steamer the Alburka, was obliged to attend her consort, for, fear of accidents. Mr. Lander left them about three or four weeks ago, in order to get a supply of me- dicines, tea, &c. Curious enough, the medical man who went up the river was quite an inexperienced practitioner, and neglected to take up a proper quanty of stores; the consequence has been, that after getting into the Nun (having lost about six men before), 20 white men died of fever and dysentery, and amongst the number the doctor himself (Dr. Briggs), and all the officers, excepting Mr. Laird, Mr. Lander, Lieu- tenant Allen, and the captain of the little steamer. There are now living on board the two boats only 14 whites. They luckily took plenty of blacks with them (Kroomen), 20 in one boat and 15 in the other, who are all alive. The success of a future expedition is now certain, if properly conducted, for the only opposition Lander has met with was between the mouth of the river and a place about half-way to Eboe, and three days and a half from the sea. At this place the boats, on going ashore to wood, were fired upon by the natives; and although every means were used for conciliation, the steamers were obliged to fire their guns, and eventually set fire to the town. This happened on their way up. The chief of the ...as now joined nine others, and they have de- ...pon preventing the return of the expedi- ... course, all nonsense. These chiefs ...ies of each other, and although ... they can do nothing against ...rged on by the English ...f slavers, who have been doing everything to thwart the views of the ex- pedition. Lander met King Boy at Eboe (whom you may recollect as the person who, on a former occasion, ransomed the two brothers and brought them down to Brass), and his Majesty gave him a passage down in his war canoe, and has promised to take him up again. I mentioned the extreme mortality that has occurred. Lander thinks it was caused by the impru- dence of Captain Harris, a master in the navy, who made a coasting voyage of it from Sierra Leone, and took the boats (he commanded the large one) up one or two rivers in order to pass away the time, as he considered the season not far advanced enough to enter the Nun. The consequence was, fever broke out, and six persons, including Harris himself, died before entering the river, and great sickness contin- ued up to the moment of Lander's quitting them, the other day. Mr. Allan had been attacked, but was quite well again, and left in charge of the boats, while Mr. Laird had gone up the river Shadda in the long-boat, partly for his health and partly to trade. The country was quite healthy where the steam-boats were lying, and they had plenty of pro- visions. Bullocks cost only 8s., and weighed 2 cwt., and fowls about 1*d*. Lander says the victualling of about 30 persons amounted to about 1*s*. 6*d*. a-day. including yams, rice, &c. They have not succeeded well in trade, having procured only about five tons of ivory: this was owing to their not having good interpreters, and to their not being far enough up the river. Had the large steamer not grounded they would have been up to Boosa. Owing to the strong current against them, their fuel only lasted two days, and it took them 10 to complete it again. Lander's com- plaint is dysentery, which is now nearly subdued; he came down here from the mouth of the Nun in an open boat (for change of climate), and luckily had not a drop of rain the whole passage, for three days. One tornado must have killed him, and we had a severe one the day before he arrived and the day after. I am just starting on a cruise, and intend calling in for him in about a week, and take him up to the Nun. He has obtained several good interpreters here, good disciplined lads, who have been well drilled by Colonel Nicholls. Want of discipline appears to have had a sad effect on the expedition, I have just been attempting to give you an outline of. On Captain Harris's death Mr. Laird appears to have behaved in a most mutinous manner towards Lander, and only gave in when seized by illness; want of harmony appears to have been the chief cause of these misfor- tunes. As to the opposition on the part of the na- tives, there may be said to have been none; for if the ten chiefs continue hostile, we can convey him up so far under the guns of the Pluto, with the Cur- lew in tow, if requisite. There is plenty of water over the bar of the Nun.

"I have given you a very hasty account of Lander's expedition rather than none at all, as (sending my letter by Ascension) you may not have heard of it before. Mr. Allan is getting on well with his obser- vations; he has been of great service to Lander in supporting him against Mr. Laird."—*Times, Sept.* 2.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Old Bailey Experience. Criminal Jurisprudence, and the actual working of our Penal Code of Laws. Also, an Essay on Prison Discipline. To which is added, a History of the Crimes committed by Offenders in the Present Day. By the Author of the "School- master's Experience in Newgate." London, 1833.

The success of a series of papers in *Frazer's Maga- zine* on the crimes of the metropolis, and the state of our prisons, especially Newgate, has induced their author to collect his essays together to enlarge their contents, and, by adding fresh matter to his gatherings, to produce a body of information upon which the le- gislature may, if it will, found a more enlightened and practical criminal code.

The vocabulary of crime is extensive, and our rea- ders will be little surprised at the strange words which the genius of our thieves and cheats has in- troduced into the language. Here is an authentic list of the professors of every description of offence, trans- lated into the vulgar tongue.

Housebreaker...	*Vulgus*,	Craksmen, pannymen.
Highwaymen and footpads... ...	—	Grand tobymen and spicemen.
Coiners	—	Bit-makers.
Utterers of base metal...	—	Smashers.
Pickpockets ...	—	Buzzmen, clyfakers, convey- ancers.
Stealers of goods and money from shops, areas, &c. &c..... ...	—	Sneaks.
Shoplifters	—	Shop-bouncers.
Snatchers of re- ticules, watches, &c. &c. from the person...	—	Grabbers.
Horse and cattle stealers.....	—	Prad-chewers.
Women and men who waylay in- ebriate persons for the purpose of robbery.....	—	Ramps.
Receivers of sto- len goods	—	Fences.
Forgers	—	Fakers.
Embezzlers... ...	—	Bilkers.
Swindlers of eve- ry description, among which are....	—	Macers, duffers, and ring droppers.
Stealing from carts and car- riages of all kinds....	—	Dragsmen.
To which may be added, all kinds of plun- dering on the river and its banks, on board shipping, bar- ges, &c.....	}	Light-horsemen, heavy horse- men, game watermen, do. lightermen, scuffle-hunters. copemen, &c.

It required some experience in Newgate to penetrate all these mysteries; but the working of the system is still more curious than its lingual signs.

The housebreakers, it appears, a formidable body, have been much injured in the practice of their pro- fession by the new police, and are driven into the country. London, however, is their head quarters: here they lay their plans, taking in the proper seasons their journies into the provinces, with all the regula- rity of mercantile men.

The housebreaker travels at all seasons, but his jour- nies are direct, for the accomplishment of some one specific object of robbery. Sometimes it is *a put-up affair*; that is, notice has been given them by some one on the premises intended to be robbed, or by an agent residing near the spot, of an opportunity to com- mit a robbery. When an intimation of this kind is given, hands are forthwith sent down with a vehicle to accomplish the speedy removal of the property to town. Some of the parties are always in the country on the adventure and look-out for business. As they pass through the different towns they find no difficulty in meeting with loose characters, who are ever ready to receive their instructions, and to listen to the temp- tations held out to them of gain, if they will but in due time send up an account to the rendezvous of the housebreakers, of the maturity of any scheme for com- mitting a robbery in the neighbourhood where they (the informants) reside. These characters are always to be met with at what are called the flash public- houses, one of which is in every town usually kept by pugilists.

They generally travel respectably, and are usually ac- companied by a well-dressed female, that their excur- sion may look like a mixture of business and pleasure. Servants and acute boys give these fellows informa- tion, and, when the plan is devised, sometimes assist in its accomplishment. A case related to the author, by a boy who was under sentence of death in New- gate, will partially illustrate the mode of proceeding.

He was an orphan, and had been brought up in the poor-house, whence he was apprenticed to a sweep in the city. He was a remarkably sharp boy, which no doubt was noticed by those who are always on the look out for agents to aid them in their schemes. He was met one morning early, with the soot-bag on his back, by a man who pretended to his uncle, and who gave him a half-crown piece, making another appoint- ment for a meeting; the result of which was, before he had served sixteen months of his time he had given information by which fifteen robberies had been com- mitted. He, of course, had been paid for his services, which soon made him disgusted with the sooty busi- ness; and he made an arrangement with the man who drew him into crime, to leave his master's service, and to commit with him a robbery on their own pri- vate account before he left. The house fixed on was one in Mark-lane. The premises had before been sur- veyed, and deemed impregnable; that is to say, were considered too well guarded to be robbed without de- tection. They, however, got possession of the plate in the following manner:—

The boy was a favourite with the cook of the house, and she would have no other to sweep her kitchen- chimney; a matter of business which was performed the last Saturday in every month. It was concerted between the man and the boy, that the former should dress himself in the character of a sweep, and accom- pany the latter as his over looker, or assistant. The real sweep-overlooker, of course, must be kept out of the way; and here laid all their difficulty. It cost the boy (to use his own expression) six months' longer punishment as a sweep, and the man six appearances, at an early hour in the morning, in the same character before the object could be carried, namely, to get rid of the real sweep. At length, one Saturday, by pre- tending to forget the job until all the men were gone out about other work, the boy, affecting suddenly to recollect it, persuaded the master to let him go alone, saying he himself could perform the duty. It was five o'clock in the morning when he and the disguised rob- ber reached the house; the cook opened the door, having nothing on save a blanket thrown over her shoulders. The arch young rogue said, "It's only me and Harry; it's a very cold morning: if you like to go to bed again, cookey, we will do it well, and leave all clean, and shut the door fast after us." She went to bed, and they went to the plate depository, which had been well noted oft times before. They put the whole of its contents into the soot-bag, and fearlessly walked through the streets with it on their backs. The boy, a few hours afterwards, was so metamorphosed, being dressed in the smartest manner, with cane in hand, and fifty pounds in his pocket, that he walked the streets in full confidence that not even his master or his fellow-apprentices would know him.

This is one chapter in the progress of crime, in which it is difficult to say whether the ingenuity or the dar- ing is more surprising.

The utterers of base coins deserve almost equal credit for presence of mind and adroitness.

They start into the country, jumping off the coach whenever it stops in a town to buy a pair of gloves, or some other trifling article, to get one of their fictitious coins exchanged for real money. It is a very common practice of theirs to place one base coin, suppose a so- vereign, with eight or ten good ones. bounce into a shop, make a small purchase, take out the whole and throw them on the counter, pretending to look for change, then cast out the bad one in a careless man- ner, which puts the shopkeeper off his guard.

The pickpockets are a community to themselves. They mingle together, communicate constantly, assist each other in distress, and, by occasional change of quarters, elude the vigilance of the authorities. A great portion of them are orphans, and others are children of the lowest class. They have their night- houses for meeting, for gypsy talk, and carousal. As time advances they grow up into accomplished thieves, taking those departments of the art which happen to be best adapted to their individual capacities. Those who escape hanging, may be fortunate enough to achieve a respectable old age in the colonies. Our author gives a fine literal picture of these young de- linquents:—

The qualifications for a pickpocket are a light treat, a delicate sense of touch, combined with firm nerves. These boys may be known by their shoes in the street; they generally wear pumps, or shoes of a very light make, having long quarters. There is about their countenances an affected determination of pur- pose, and they walk forward, as if bent on some object of business: it is a rule with them never to stop in the street. When they want to confer for a moment they drop into some by court or ally, where they will fix on an object of attack, as the people pass down a main street; when they start off in the same manner, the boy going first, to do what they call "stunning," that is, to pick the pocket. The first-rate hands never, on any occasion, loiter in the streets, unless at a proces- sion or any exhibition, when there is an excuse for so doing. Many have a notion that instruments are used in disencumbering the pockets: this is a false idea; the only instrument they use is a good pair of small scis- sors, and which will always be found on the person of a pickpocket when searched: these they use to cut the pocket and all off, when they cannot abstract its con- tents.

To these qualifications they unite a quick sight, and a tact of oberving when the attention is engaged, or of devising some means to engage, it themselves, until the act is done. They are most busy in foggy weather. When in prison they will be heard to say on such days, "Whata shame to lose such a fine day as this!"

Another instructive chapter!

A sketch of the plans of a shoplifter shows how much real talent is expended upon these hazardous pursuits.

Noticing a shop where goods are piled on the coun- ter, or within reach, a man goes in called a bouncer, and generally asks to look at some handkerchiefs, se- lecting a time when there is only one shopman in the way—breakfast-time for instance; whilst this is going on, a well-dressed youth comes in with a blue bag in his hand, asking for shoe-ties, or some trifling article. Now the work begins; the man engages the attention

of the shopman as fully as possible, by talking of buying largely, and by opening the handkerchiefs, or other goods, and so spreading them as to blind the eyes of the shopman, and screen the movements of the boy, who, during this time is putting as many of the most valuable goods into his bag as he can lay his hands on; then pretending he cannot wait, leaves the shop.

The mode of cattle-stealing is ingenious enough.

There are men in the country who are in confederacy with others in town, and the drovers on the road, who, of course, are going to and from the country constantly with large flocks of sheep, or herds of cattle. The thief, availing himself of the darkness, drives into these flocks or herds the sheep or cattle belonging to other persons; in the course of a long journey this may be done at many places on the road. As they reach town they have persons ready to separate the stolen ones, and dispose of them to certain little master-butchers who are in the secret, and consequently obtain them much cheaper than at the usual market-price.

Of the swindlers, an anomalous race, whose occupation is a constant war against their fellow-men, in the course of which their studies of character are marked by watchfulness and penetration, a number of anecdotes are related. We can make room for one.

There are a certain set of men, who, through confederacy, obtain a living by devising questions to cheat persons of money in making bets. Two case will illustrate this practice, the truth of which there are a number of living dupes to attest. Three men travelled the country and supported themselves in extravagance or nearly three years by the word—*infortunate*. When they entered a town they took up their abode at separate inns, or public-houses, as if unknown to each other; they then frequented the rooms where the tradesmen of the place resorted to enjoy themselves where they would wait an opportunity for a full room of company, in a state of hilarity and supper-excitement; the word *infortunate* would then be used by one of the confederates in some purposely constructed sentence, the correctness of which would be immediately questioned by another of the party, and bets to a pretended large amount staked on both sides, as to whether or not it was was a dictionary word. It was the object of these itinerant swindlers, in the course of their affected controversy, to draw in all the persons composing the pary to oppose, and lay wagers, that there is no such word as *infortunate* in the English language. When this was accomplished, a dictionary was called for, and the word pointed out to the surprise of the confederates, whilst the man, learned in dictionary lore, pocketed the cash. Simple as this mode of raising money may appear, it had a great run in the country.

Our author might have run up a little higher in the scale, and detected even in private life a hundred little catches of this kind upon which bets are constantly given and taken, where false play could scarcely be suspected.—*Atlas, August*, 35.

Cinnamon and Pearls: No. XX. of Miss Martineau's *Illustratims of Political Economy*. C. Fox.

The scene of this late is laid in Ceylon; the object is to show the impolicy, the thriftlessness, and cruel mischiefs of restrictions on the trade of colonies. In this, as in all Miss Martineau's stories, there is a wonderful appearance of familiarity with the features of the country described, and the customs and manners of its people. It is her talent to be every where at *home*; and the vividness of the scenes in Ceylon is especially admirable. Indeed, for scene painting, she is unrivalled; and we conjecture that this rare excellence does not cost her an effort, unless it be in restraining her imagination.

We extract a passage which presents at once a fine specimen of her authorship, and a very forcible exposure of the wickedness (for so we will call it) of the salt monopoly:—

MORNING IN THE JUNGLE.

During the time of the cinnamon harvest, it was the custom of Mr. Carr, the agent of the East India Company for the management of their cinnamon contract to ride every morning through one department or another of the Marandahn, or great cinnamon garden near Columbo. The beauty of the ride might afford sufficient temptation at any season of the year. The blue lake of Columbo, whether gleaming in the sunrise, or darkening in the storms of the monsoon, never lost its charms. The mountain range in the distance was an object for the eye to rest lovingly upon whether clearly outlined against the glowing sky, or dressed in soft clouds, from which Adam's Peak alone stood aloft, like a dark island in the waters that are above the firmament.

Whether the laurel-like cinnamon were its early foliage of red or its later of green, or its white blossom that made the landscape dazzling with beauty and voluptuous with fragrance; whether the talipot upreared its noble crest of straw-coloured blossoms above its green canopy, or presented its clustering fruit; whether the cocoa-nut tree bowed before the gusts of autumn, or stood in dark majestic clumps above the verdure of a less lofty growth, the groves and gardens were a paradise to the eye of the European.

The reaches of road, and the green paths which might be detected here and there, amidst the vast plantations, the rice grounds and patches of meadow land interspersed, and the lowly roof peeping out occasionally from beneath the palms, gave hints of the presence of man and civilization; while the temple, with its oriental dome supported on slender pillars, jutting out at the extreme end of a promontory into the blue waters of the lake, or perched on some point of the piled rocks in the background, carried back the thoughts to old days of barbarian superstition. In all this there was so much pleasure as to make a ride in the Marandahn a tempting pleasure at all times and seasons; though Mr. Carr's interest was at its height during the cinnamon harvest.

As he was about to mount his horse one morning the sound of argument, not to say dispute, reached him from within.

"My dear child," Mrs. Carr was saying, "Roomseree and Pellikee shall give you an airing nearer home, so that you will not be killed with the heat. Do not think of going with papa this morning."

"O, mama, you know papa says nothing tires me I can ride as far as papa; and papa says he likes to show me what the people are doing; and I am sure the people like me to go too. Papa enjoys his ride so much more when I go with him; and the horse does not think me very heavy."

"Heavy! You are so small and slight, Alice, that it makes me tremble to think of your going out under such a sun as it will be by the time you get back. Papa always promises to take a very short ride; and it ends with his bringing you home at the end of four or five hours. Better stay with me, love."

"All the rest of the day, mama; but papa has had the right saddle put on, and we are to go the west ride this morning. Cannot you go to sleep till we come back?"

Mrs. Carr promised to try; and, to do her justice she was always ready to do her best to sleep, day and night, bidden and unbidden. With a few sighs over, the charming spirits and the unquenchable curiosity of the dear child, she closed her eyes on the dewy radiance of a morning in paradise, and was glad that she had nothing more to do with cinnamon than to be tired of hearing of it, and to taste it when she pleased.

Alice used her eyes to more purpose this morning. She was yet new enough to scenes like those before her to be full of wonder, and other feelings, as natural, perhaps, but less desirable.

"Papa, do giants live in this place?"

"Giants, my dear, no. What made you fancy such a thing? You have seen no very amazing people, have you?"

"No; they are very small pretty people, I think. Sometimes, when I see them under such a very tall clump of trees as that, or among the jungle grass, they put me more in mind of dark fairies than giants; but ——"

"But the trees are some of them fit for giants' walking-sticks, I suppose you think; and an elephant is a very proper animal for a giant to ride Hey?"

"I have seen no elephants," replied Alice. "But look there! Look at that great castle!" And she pointed with awe to a mighty object which was partially revealed as the morning mists drew off.

"That is not a castle, my dear: though I do not wonder at your taking it for one. It is a mountain-peak."

"But the drawbridge, papa;—the drawbridge hanging in the air"

"Ah! you would be a long time in finding out what that drawbridge (as you call it) is. You think it made for giants; but it would break down under your weight. That is only a bridge of creeping plants, for birds and butterflies to hide in. If a strong wind came, you would see it swing, like you swing between the cherry trees in the orchard at your grandmamma's, in England. When we get out of the garden and nearer the thickets, you will see some such flowers as that bridge is made of, hanging from the trees, and binding them together so that we cannot ride through them."

"But I do not want to get out of the garden yet. Here come the people, one after another, from their cottages, with their crooked knives to cut down the branches. What are those tawny people doing in the shade? They seem to be sitting very comfortably, all in a ring. This is prettier than seeing grandmamma's mowers in England, besides that the mowers do not sing at their work, like these people."

"The mowers in England have more reason to sing than many of these peelers. Look how thin many of them are; and that poor child playing in the grass appears half-starved. Very few people in England are so poor as some of the natives here, who yet sing from morning till night.

Alice observed that they were not all thin; and she pointed to one man whose legs were of an enormous size, and to another whose body was nearly as broad as it was long.—She was told that these appearances were caused by disease; and that the diseases of the labourers were in a great degree owing to their poor way of living. There would be few such swollen or emaciated bodies as these if the people had flesh to eat, or good bread, or even the seasoning which was necessary to make their vegetable food agree with them.

"Seasoning! What sort of seasoning?"

"Salt, and pepper, and cardamoms, and cinnamon."

"Salt, papa! They must be very lazy if they do not get salt enough. There is the sea all round Ceylon; and I have seen several ponds where the water was so salt I could not drink it. There was a crust of salt about the edge, papa."

"Very true, my dear; but the people are not allowed to take it. The king of Candy lives in the middle of this island; and the kings of Candy have sometimes been troublesome people to the English, as they were to the Dutch before them. Now, as the king of Candy cannot get to the sea, or to any salt lake, without our king's leave, he and his people depend upon us for salt; and our government likes to keep him quiet, and get a great price for its salt at the same time by selling it to the Candians very dear, and by letting nobody else sell any. So the people of the country are not allowed to help themselves to salt.

"But if there was not enough, I would rather make the King of Candy go without than these poor people who belong to us. We ought to take care of them first."

"The government likes to take care of itself before either its own people or the Candians. There is salt enough for everybody here, and for half India besides; and large quantities are destroyed every year, to keep up the price, while many are dying for want of it, and those who live can get nothing better than coarse dirty salt which the beasts in your grandmamma's farm yard would turn away from. If we could count the numbers of Hindoos who die in India for want of the salt which their own country produces, we should find that a fearful reckoning awaits the Company there, as does the government here; a fearful balance of human life against a high price for salt."

Alice thought that if the ghosts of these poor natives could hunt the authorities, such an army of shadows would soon prevail to secure for their surviving countrymen the food which Providence had made to superabound before their eyes. She knew how shocked and sorry government was that a woman here and there burned herself when her husband died; but when government burned the salt which was left, in order to keep up the price, Alice thought, and so did her father, that government was destroying more lives than ever perished on piles kindled by native hands.—*Examiner*, *September* 28.

THE GARRETEERS.

The following valuable observations are extracted from a very able article on the Life of Mr. Inchbald in the last number of *Tait's Magazine*:—

In all civilized communities, what is meant by garrets,—self-denial to wit, and the moral energy by which independence may be maintained on the narrowest means,—is indefeasibly allied with honour and integrity. Half the moral courage of Mrs. Inchbald would have saved Edmund Burke from the misery of a debtor; the remorse of a conscious swerver from the truth; and the shame of being the pensioner, and accounted the bribed tool of corruption. With her clear spirit, accurately distinguishing real dignity from the glare of ostentation, Sir Walter Scott had avoided the only error of his life: and, lacking a castle, an establishment, and the honour of entertaining Mrs. Coutts, and the other Princes and Princesses of Mammon's and Fashion's Empire, would have escaped the anguish which tortured his noble mind, and broke his nobler heart, and laid him in the grave in the unfinished agony of an ineffectual struggle to correct one greivous miscalculation of that in which man's true honour consists,—leaving his memory to the regret of thousands, but also to the implied ignominy of a tardy subscription.

How much of female purity and happiness have been undermined and wrecked, from women being trained to believe that there is degradation in living, (or being able to live,) like Mr. Inchbald, on a very few shilings a week: or in washing their children's cloths, like Mr. Siddons; and from not being trained to believe and to feel that useful duty, however lowly its sphere of exercise, is compatible with the highest cultivation, and is the most inalienable attribute of dignified character. How much bright promise has been blasted—how much plain honesty subverted because young men are trained, alike by example and precept, to believe, that to be distinguished, and to gain influence, and have success in public life, they must, by some means or other accumulate like Huskisson, or revel like Sheridan, or shine among though not of, the noble and the gay like Canning! Memories like theirs should be viewed as beacons, warning from the sunken rock or the whirlpool, never regarded as the steady guiding lights pointing the only safe track into port.

Among purely literary men, the examples of ruinous improvidence ending in shipwreck of peace and personal honour, is as frequent as among politicians. Those writers who, throwing aside shame with honesty, buckle to the service of corruption with the reckless ferocity of the renegade, and fatten in the trade, are not worthy of notice. They are the privileged sneerers at "Grub-street and Garrets." It is for a nobler class that good spirits grieve and are in travail, seeing how often their ruin and debasement originate with themselves. The ingle example of Mrs. Inchbald ought to stop the pitiable outcry of literary characters about the indifference of the great to the manifestations of genius, the neglect of the public, and the ruled enormities of those monsters, stage-managers and publishers. No one had more of this to contend against for long years, than Mrs. Inchbald; but she fell into none of an author's proverbial misfortunes, simply because she understood her true position. The main cause of the misery of men of genius is ignorance of this—the most fatal and the least pardonable of all kinds of ignorance; or else they are wilful traitors to themselves; of a morality too feeble to live by Mrs. Inchbald's rule, and to feel their personal dignity not a whit abated by the trivial circumstance—trivial as respects genius—of living on fifty pounds a year, or on fifty thousand. Burns the poet, and Hogg the Forest-bard, surely required no more bread and cheese and Scotch kail to cherish the Muse and welcome her visitations than sufficient of those grosser elements to sustain the noble peasant, "following his plough in glory and in joy;" or the *gaup* shepherd, when the bughting-star, rising over the hills of Deloraine, pointed to welcome supper-time, and the sowens seasoned by a *lilt* from the lasses. No more!—and the rest is "leather or prunella" as respected either the silent inborn power, or the splendid manifestations of their genius. How false to themselves are but too often those leading minds of the world! Every one readily agrees that virtue is not to receive its full reward here: but genius, clamorous genius, ought to be paid in hard cash, or a short an order on Coutts and Co.!

Mrs. Inchbald was a garreteer from this necessity, that to provided for the wants and comforts of those dear to her, she must practice herself in drudgery and self-denial. She says on a sister's death:—

Many a time this winter, when I cried with cold, I said to myself—"But thank God, my sister has not to stir, from her room; she has her fire lighted every morning; all her provision bought, and brought to her ready cooked; she would be less able to bear what I bear; and how much more should I have to suffer, but from this reflection!" It almost made me warm, when I reflected that she suffered no cold; and yet, perhaps, the severe weather effected her, for after only two days of dangerous illness she died. I have now buried my whole family—I mean my Standingfield family,—the only part to whom I ever felt tender attachment. She died on the 14th February aged 74."

In explanation of what would be called her penurious mode of life she says:—

You are hard-hearted in year censure of my floor:—forgetting that it is both my eating-room and my kitchen; nay, my sculery; for there my saucepans are cleaned. Thank God, I am not like Vivian, I can say no,—and from that equality may I date my peace of mind, not to be sullied or much disturbed by ten thousand grease spots. I say no to all the vanities of the world, and perhaps soon shall have to say that I allow my poor infirm sister a hundred a year. I have raised my allowance to eighty; but, in the rapid stride of her wants, and my obligation as a christian to make no selfish refusal to the poor, a few months I foresee, must make the sum a hundred.

"I have not been in bed these five nights, my bed-chamber due north, where the sun never shines, has a chimney that will admit of no fire, because it will draw up the smoke. This might be remedied by a bricklayer, and I might buy a curtain to the window, and carpet for the floor, to keep me warm but as my residence here is uncertain, and it is certain that I cannot stay longer than midsummer, I am resolved to be at no farther expense to endear the place to me. I have only had the alternative of sleeping on my sofa; this is a troublesome accommodation, and, instead of the comforts of a bed only reminds me of such comforts lost for the present long winter; and though I am far from refreshed with my night's rest; and dread that the want of a canopy over my head, as the weather grows colder, may effect my eyes, the which even more than health I prize.

UNITED STATES.

The progress of civilization among some of the western tribes seems to be steadily increasing. Mr. Armstrong, Choctaw agent, has given notice in the *Gazette* that he was ready to receive proposals for the delivery at the Choctaw agency in the Arkansas, about Fort Smith, of 399 looms and spinning-wheels, for the use of the Choctaws west of the Arkansas.

The following is a statement of the cotton manufacture in the United States, in 1831, as collected by the committee of the New York Convention. In the twelve states of the Union there were 795 cotton mills, with a capital of 40,715,984 dollars, manufacturing annually 77,851,316lb. of cotton, or 214,882 bales of 361lb. each.

Number of spindles	1,246,903
Co. looms	33,506
Pounds of yarn sold	10,642,000
Yards of cloth made	230,461,900
Pounds of cloth	59,604,925
Males employed	18,593
Females employed	38,927
Hands employed	57,520
Pounds of starch used	1,641,253
Barrels of flour for sizing	17,245
Cords of wood burnt	46,519
Tons of coal ditto	24,420
Bushels of charcoal ditto	[illegible]
Value of other articles consumed not enumerated	
Spindles then building	
Gallons of oil consumed	
Hand weavers	
Total dependents	
Annual value of	
Aggregate or wages	

The *St. Louis* [illegible] Brooks, in giving th[illegible] vers which pour their t[illegible] does not mention the exte[illegible] souri is navigable by steam[illegible] of some importance, as there [illegible] knowledge on the subject. The [illegible] Company have sent their steam-boats [illegible] above the mouth of the Missouri, and [illegible] water steam-boats of light draught can a[illegible] 2,600 miles. The Mississippi is navigable b[illegible] steam between 600 and 700 miles above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceedingly fertile country and with a just system of internal improvement can be carried into operation, not only New Orleans and the great valley of the Mississippi will be benefited, but every portion of the United States in expected to fee the invigorating influence of such a course.—*Times*, *September*, 25.

POLICE.

LIFE IN VINEGAR-YARD.—At Marlborough-street, on Friday, John Robinson, a man of colour, and a member of the Honourable Society of Chimney-sweepers, brought Mary Coombs before Mr. Dyer for having, without cause or provocation, committed assault and battery upon him on the Saturday preceding.

Please your Honourable Vership, said Mr. Robinson, I occupies the two front cellars in Vinegar-court, and has never had no blemish agin my curacter.

Why you've been tried at the Old Bailey, said Mrs. Coombs.

Its werry true as I was tried, said John Robinson but it vos only once, a werry long time ago, and I vos perfect innocent. Howsomever, your Vership, in regard of this here assault, this good hooman lives hopposite, and venever she sees my Suke, and my Suke sets eyes on her, they always has a vord or two together. On Saturday, jest as I vos a getting a bit of grub, Mrs. Robinson comes to my cellar, and sings out, "Hoilo chummy, here's a customer vonts you?" Vell, my Lord, I puts my head out of the vinder, and afore I know'd vot vos a coming, she cotches hold of my nose, and wrings it without the least pint of ceremony. Then, my Lord, she vops away with her fist at my face, and thinking she hadn't done enough, she calls her sister, and both on'em sarves me out together.

Have you any witnesses, said Mr. Dyer, of the assault?

Yes, your Vership, said Mr. Robinson, I got fourteen respectable vitnesses outside. Please to ax for Bill Vilkins first.

As soon as "Bill Vilkins" entered the office, Mrs. Coombs called out, "Vy, your Vorship, he an't only but just come out of Newgate."

Is that true what she says, inquired Mr. Dyer of this witness?

Vy, your Vership, said Mr. Wilkins, who did not appear to relish this sample of Mrs. Coomb's memory, I vas tried, but nobody could not prove nothing agin me, and I vas honourably acquitted. As a proof on it, Mr Vontner, ven I got out of Noogit, guv me five shillings for the wile attack on my character.

Mr. Dyer having permitted this witness to give evidence, his statement coincided with the story of the complainant.

Mr. Dyer then applied to the defendant for her defence.

This here misdemeanour, your Vorship, said Mrs. Coombs, is all allong of his Sukey.

Who is this Sukey, inquired Mr. Dyer?—She is my housekeeper, replied Mr. Robinson.

Your housekeeper, said Mrs. Coombs, with a toss of her head, she is sitch a housekeeper as no respectable married woman, as I flatters myself I am, won't have no connection with, and that's vy she spites me. Mrs. Coombs proceeded to state, that in place of having assaulted the complainant, she had been assaulted by him first, and if what he had stated was true, he would be able to show some marks.

And so I can show my marks, said Mr. Robinson; this here eye's quite black.

Vy, your black all over, retorted Mrs. Coombs.—Then I shan't vaunt no dying to make me blackerer, said Mr. Robinson, who did not like this allusion to his complexion.

Mr. Dyer held the defendant to bail for the assault.—*Bell's Life*, *August* 18.

DOGBERRIEL OF THE DAY.—On Wednesday an old and very little man, about 70 years of age, and not five feet high, a watchman, of the ward of Candlewick charged *Benson*, a labouring man, with beating him in the execution of his duty, and he added, that a Mr. Swinborne, a gentleman who had aided Benson, was suffered to leave the watch-house. The complainant's name was Brown. The Lord Mayor, with his usual sagacity, saw sport in this, and summoned Swinborne, and Weeks, the constable. Mr. Swinborne's graphic sketch we quote. As he was passing along the street, he saw a number of watchmen, amongst whom was Brown, the complainant, dragging Benson along, and beating him as they dragged him. Benson was evidently in a helpless state of drunkenness, and witness, apprehensive that some of his limbs would be broken, called ought to the watchman, for mercy's sake, not to ill-treat him. His remonstrance was altogether unheeded, the watchman continued to give him desperate blows, and thought proper to lock up the witness, as well as the drunken man, for exercising that modicum of humanity. In the constable's seat sat Weeks, in all the dignity of office, and filled with gin. Witness expressed his concern at seeing an unfortunate drunken man belaboured so cruelly, but the constable began to exercise his "brief authority" in a very short time. "Why," said he, "the drunken man must be your brother. I am sare he is."—(Laughter.)—Witness laughed at the extraordinary scene. 'What do you mock me for," cried the constable. "Don't you laugh at me, or I am blessed if I don't lock you up." (Great laughter.) "I'll go and look if he an't your brother though;" and he went into the next room, where Benson was [illegible] with a candle in his hand. On his return [illegible] wise and dignified, and said, "No, he an[illegible] but if you dont's act properly, off y[illegible] Witness finding that it was qui[illegible] late with such a character [illegible] out of that," said the [illegible] such as you." (L[illegible] walked abo[illegible] ly as he [illegible] of [illegible]

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(Loud laughter.) ...ced with the hours, ...let the witness depart, ...and, no doubt, it was ne... ...ld ever show himself in the ...ord Mayor thanked Mr. Swin... ...n for being drunk, and left "the ...d. Mr. Saunders said that he and ...had determined on the removal of the ...and the ancient "comprehender of all va... ...eu." He could account for the want of judg... ...t in the latter. The old man had formerly a dog, which used, when his master got into a passion, to drag him back by his coat or the calf of his leg from the object of his vengeance. (Great laughter. Unfortunately, the dog had been stolen.

The Lord Mayor—"Why, the dog was the better watchman." (A laugh.)

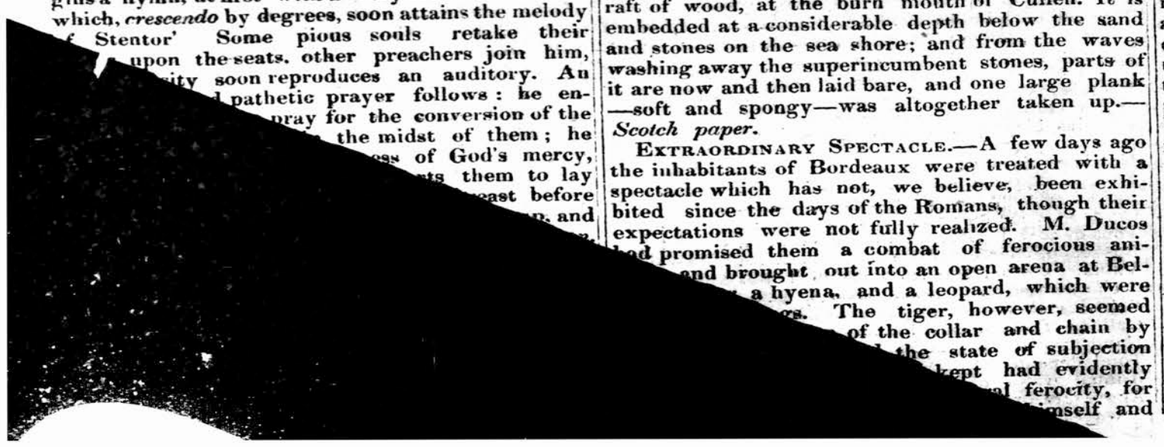
Brown—"Not a bit. He knowed nobody in a row. He'd as soon bite me as any other gentleman." (Great laughter.)

Dogberry and *Verjuice* were discharged from the office, that they might be discharged from the old police, greatly to the amusement of the *new* police.

LAMBETH STREET MISS FANNY KEMBLE'S LOVER.—On Wednesday, *William Tilberry*, a gaunt and shabbily-dressed youth, was charged with having dashed his hand through the window of Mr. Watts, a pawnbroker in the Commercial-road, and stolen a silver pepper-castor.—He said he did so in order to be sent out of the country. About eighteen months ago, while serving his apprenticeship to a shoemaker in Shoreditch, his father left him 100*l.* upon which he indulged in the gaieties of the metropolis. At Covent garden theatre one night he saw Miss F. Kemble in one of her favourite characters, and, such was the impression which she had made on him, that he became most violently enamoured of that lady, and for a length of time he did not miss an opportunity of seeing her. At length his cash began to get low, and he took lodgings at Stratford, in Essex; and being in a great measure restrained from seeing the object of his affection, he supplied the loss by purchasing a richly coloured print of Miss Kemble, in the character of Juliet. At his lodgings the family were frequently annoyed by his reading, in a loud and impassioned manner, before the picture, some of the passages in the play of Romeo and Juliet; and they, in consequence of this and his strange habits, gave him notice to quit. Since that he has taken no care of himself or his person, and he has frequently been taken up wandering in secluded parts of Epping forest. Fully committed. He acknowledged to a fellow prisoner that a paragraph, which he had lately seen in a newspaper, stating that it was not likely that Miss Kemble would again return to this country, was the principal inducement of his wishing to get sent out of it.—*Examiner, Sept.* 8.

MISCELLANEA.

CAMP MEETINGS.—Once or twice a-year in each district is held what is called a camp meeting. For this purpose a suitable place is selected in the woods, generally near a brook or a spring; a large circular space in there cleared out under the old shade of the giant trees of the forest: split logs serve for seats; a sort of rostrum or pulpit is erected, capable of containing a dozen preachers together. The most remarkable place, however, is the "pen," the *sanctum sanctorum*. It is a place of about 12 yards square, enclosed like a sheep-pen, and filled, to the highest of about a foot, with clean straw. All the religious families of the neighbourhood come or send beforehand to build themselves a tent outside the cleared place; so that, towards the appointed time of meeting, the forest assumes the appearance of a village of rural huts, and greatly resembles the cantonment of a regiment of cavalry, except that it is not so regular. On the day appointed, generally a Sunday, families arrive in crowds, on horseback, in coaches, and in carts, bringing with them beds, furniture, and kitchen utensils; each family installs itself in its hut, as if for a stay of some months. All the methodist preachers, exhorters, elders, circuit-riders, &c., take care to be present, from 100 miles round. The bishop, or the local preacher, or the circuit-rider, according to circumstances, commences the ceremony, by giving out a psalm, which is sung by the people; afterwards comes a prayer, then a sermon, or two, or three, according to the inspirati... on of the preachers who fill the pulpit. The service continues in this manner, almost without any interruption, for five or six days. I do not mean to say that every body remains to listen or preach all that time; on the contrary, everybody does as he pleases. The rich provide very good dinners in their cabins, and invite the preachers and the poor. This is a place chosen by the young people of both sexes to court and arrange marriages. * * * * Indeed, a camp meeting is an excellent place for all sorts of business. It is a point of union for all the loungers and young people; for those who have bargains to make or to conclude, and for the candidates who mean to "electioneer;" every one minds his business, sleeps, eats, makes love, cheapens a horse, and depreciates or exalts a candidate. The holy place is deserted; silence for the first time reigns around the pulpit; the full moon, though in her mid career, is veiled by a passing cloud, and everything seems to invite to repose and to a suspension of the labours of the day; when a preacher, who has remained alone kneeling within the pulpit, rises up slowly; inspiration begins to visit him; he begins a hymn, at first with a very feeble voice, but which, *crescendo* by degrees, soon attains the melody ...f Stentor' Some pious souls retake their ... upon the seats, other preachers join him, ...ity soon reproduces an auditory. An ...d pathetic prayer follows: he en... ...pray for the conversion of the ... the midst of them; he ...ess of God's mercy, ...ts them to lay ...east before ...n, and



clatter that may be heard for some miles: every body bawls, sings, prays, cries, preaches, together.....The owls, attracted by the odour of the kitchens, answer them from the tops of the trees, and fly away from this noise, when they cannot emulate. A young girl in the mean time has wandered in the woods with her lover longer than she supposed; time passes swiftly in the company of a beloved object, perhaps for the first time, and in the spring of life, dreaming of the age of happiness in a cherished union, tasting perhaps its reality in passionate declarations; . . suddenly she is recalled to her senses by this clatter, her spirits still agitated, her soul in a strange state of emotion, her nerves stunned and shaken. She approaches, is troubled; fright seizes her; at first she believes herself damned—then converted: she enters within the sacred enclosure; there she is soon stunned and seized with hysteric convulsions; she cries out, weeps, sobs, rolls herself on the straw in a frightful delirium. The assistants, the preachers, and the saints, redouble their vociferations; the people cry "Amen!" The clatter and tumult increase: a conversion so sincere, so exemplary, must not be hidden by the shades of night; torches of pitch-pine, gathered from the neighbourhood, are soon brought, and cast a vivid light upon this scene of horror. The mother, the sisters of the young girl, run thither on hearing the noise, but, instead of helping her, admire the mercy of God, who is pleased to call her among his saints. . . . . And such is the power of imitation on the nerves, that it rarely happens that conversions of this sort take place without some other persons falling into hysterics also. Frequently 20 persons, of every age, sex, and colour, roll themselves together pell-mell upon the straw, with haggard eyes and foaming mouths, in the midst of the saints, who pray, sing, sob, and cry with joy, to see so signal a triumph obtained over Satan.—*Marat's United States*, 2d edition.

ANCIENT URNS FOUND.—A few weeks ago, some workmen employed by the Earl of Seafield's forester were digging in a gravel pit, about a mile and a half west of Cullen-house, in the woods, when one of them unexpectedly came on an urn Supposing it contained treasure, and being anxious to secure it for himself, instead of clearing away the gravel, he struck his pick into the side. It contained bones in a very decayed state. When the nature of its contents was ascertained, the urn was deliberately dug out. It was about five feet below the surface, and covered with a large flat stone. The colour of the composition is red, very much resembling a modern tile or brick, with some streaks of a black material running through it on the inside. It is about 13 inches deep, tapering or bulging out gradually from the mouth and bottom towards the middle, where the diameter is about 10 inches. It is of exceedingly plain work, and in shape not unlike the earthen jars used for holding butter. In the same pit, about three yards from this urn, was found another, like the former, covered with a large flat stone, and containing decayed bones. It was also similar in every other respect, except in its fragility, which was so great, that the workmen were unable to dig it out without breaking. It had an embossed ring round its bulge, and on the ring were rude carvings in straight lines crossing each other obliquely. Before being put in, the bones seemed to have been burnt; and several pieces of charcoal were found among them. They were much calcined, but one of them retained much of its original form, and was evidently a jaw-bone. The urns were given over to the charge of Mr. Anderson, of Cullen-house, in whose possession they continued for some time, and are now in the Banff Museum. The pit, before being broken up, was part of a small round eminence covered with heath and trees. Directly over the first found urn there stood a large fir tree. The undoubted fact of a battle having been fought in the 10th century, either on this spot or its immediate vicinity, between an army of invading Danes, who landed at the burn mouth of Cullen, and a Scots army headed by King Indulfus, authorizes the conclusion that these urns contained the remains of some Scottish warriors fallen in the action. Buchannan gives an account of this battle, and relates, that while it was being keenly contested on both sides, the Danes were surprised and put to flight by Græme and Dunbar suddenly arriving with forces from the Lothians, and attacking the enemy in the rear. Being unacquainted with the localities, the Danes, he says, took refuge in a "woody valley." Indulfus was slain after the conflict. About a furlong or so from the hillock where the urns were dug up, there is another and larger one. It consisted principally of stones, now carried out of it. This hillock formerly went under the name of the "King's Cairn," and latterly under that of "Boulie's Cairn;" and it is alluded to both by tradition and statistical writers as the tumulus of King Indulfus. There are two other recent occurrences, probably having some connexion with those times. One is the discovery of a stone coffin, in the moss of Cullen, by Mr. Taylor, at Barnyards. It contained bones and is conjectured to have been constructed by the Danes as a receptacle for the remains of some of their fallen chiefs. The other is the lately ascertained existence of a huge brander, or raft of wood, at the burn mouth of Cullen. It is embedded at a considerable depth below the sand and stones on the sea shore; and from the waves washing away the superincumbent stones, parts of it are now and then laid bare, and one large plank —soft and spongy—was altogether taken up.—*Scotch paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.—A few days ago the inhabitants of Bordeaux were treated with a spectacle which has not, we believe, been exhibited since the days of the Romans, though their expectations were not fully realized. M. Ducos ...d promised them a combat of ferocious ani... ...and brought out into an open arena at Bel... ...a hyena, and a leopard, which were ...gs. The tiger, however, seemed ... of the collar and chain by ... the state of subjection ... kept had evidently ...l ferocity, for ...imself and the severest attempts of the dogs to irritate him could rarely force him even to show his fangs. The hyena did not make a much greater display of his savage nature; but, on being pressed too close, he convinced the dogs that he would be a terrible enemy if free from his chains. The great interest of the day was the leopard, whose graceful as well as rapid movements attracted universal admiration. He was attacked by six dogs successively, four of whom he instantly rendered incapable of returning to the assault. There were about a thousand spectators, and amongst them some, though very few, ladies. Every precaution to prevent mischief was taken, and not the slightest accident occurred.—*Ibid.*

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—A Tory paper gives the following reason for the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland for Berlin with Prince George:—"When all advice in England had been obtained for Prince George, the Duke sent to Berlin for an oculist, whose fame is universal on the continent, and from whom his Royal Highness had himself received the greatest benefit upon a former occasion. The Baron, after examining the Prince's eyes, declared his hope and belief that the sight might be eventually restored by continued application of a medical herb, the use of which he has frequently adopted with the greatest success. The Duke of Cumberland, in the anxiety of effection for his son, entreated the Baron to remain in England to conduct the case, and watch its progress, and for this purpose made him the most noble offers of remuneration, which, however, the engagements of this popular practitioner in Berlin rendered it absolutely impossible for him to accept. Under these circumstances, the Duke and Duchess were not slow in determining what course to pursue. All sacrifices were to be made in the hope of restoring their beloved son to light and happiness, and their Royal Highnesses have accordingly resolved to proceed with the Prince to Berlin, where he will have the advantage of the constant care and attendance of his medical adviser.—*The Sun.*

A HINT TO EXPERIMENTAL SHAVERS.—A discovery has been made that will enable us to laugh at blunt razors, as well as at those who make, grind, or wield them. Some months ago, a dog, rambling about the gas works of Johnstone, got by chance on its back a little of the Irish lime through which the gas passes in process of purifying. Mr. Blair, the manager, took a small bit of wood to scrape it off, when, behold, hair and all came away! "O, ho! said Mr. Blair, if this stuff takes the hair from a dog's back so neatly, why not off my chin also?" Before venturing it on his chin, however, he tried a little on his arm to his delight it answered the purpose admirably and never since has he bothered himself with a steel razor. When about to shave, he covers the lower part of his face with the lime, in the consistence of thick cream, allows it to remain on three or four minutes, scrapes it off with a paper-cutter, for a piece of smooth-edged thin wood, and he has his chin as smooth as if he had just left the hands of an expert barber! What will operate as a temporary bar to the introducing of this new mode of shaving is the offensive smell of gas which the lime gives out. But means will be found not only to purify it from all offensive smell but to scent with the otto of roses to boot. It is more than probable, however, that the lime possesses the property under consideration, altogether independent of the gas.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

A SICK LION AND HIS JACKALS.—Some weeks ago, in one of the most brilliant cotteries of the *beau monde*, one of the idlers of the party lounged in to announce a rumour circulated by the newspapers of Lord Hertford's dangerous illness, and the departure to Italy of his favourite surgeon. There were females present who last season, we beheld eagerly canvassing Lady S. for an invitation to Sudbourne; there were men who all but choked themselves, last year, in pronouncing upon the excellence of the Ragby venison, or perjured themselves, while attesting the weight of a Ragby pine-apple; yet may we be burnt or branded, if one among the mob of illustrious toadies had a single word of commisseration to waste on the sufferings of that quondam host, whose *cuisine* was supposed to be drawing towards its last spark! The tenderest-hearted among the ladies whispered conjectures touching his will;—the most gentlemanly of the gentlemen indulged in bets upon the probability of Lord Yarmouth becoming a resident in England; and a general inquiry arose whether the Abercorns or the Buccleuchs were supposed to entertain a predilection for the Regent's Park,—or were likely to give breakfasts! We appeal boldly to Messieurs Bulwer, Massy, and Lister,—to Mesdames Sullivan, Sheridan, and Gore, whether the dirtiest professional toadies they have been pleased to compound out of the vulgar clay of the servants' hall, or the steward's room, could have shown themselves worthier of distinction in their vocation?—*Tait's Magazine.*

REPRESENTATION OF NAPOLEON BREATHING.—It was the praise of Praxiteles that his statues seemed to breathe; but this honour, for so many ages enjoyed exclusively, the immortal sculptor of ancient times must now submit to share. A formidable rival to his fame appears in the person of an ingenious modern Frenchman, by whom a figure of Napoleon Buonaparte has been formed, which moves, not in appearance only, but actually, as in the act of respiration. This artificial figure yields to pressure, except in those parts wherein the living body bones would present resistance; and on the removal of the external force resumes, almost like real flesh and blood, its original shape. Even the motion of respiration, as we have just mentioned, is by some artifice represented, and we question not that this Promethean imitation of humanity, if exhibited within the territories of the Holy Alliance, would be seized and sent to keep company with the shade of its great prototype in St. Helena. We do not know of what substance the figure is formed—probably caoutchouc is the chief material—but its elasticity, though surprising, is not exactly of the same sort as that which is felt in the touch of human flesh. Putting aside the ingenuity of the invention, the figure is not without merit as a work of art. The parts of the body which are exposed, namely, the face and hands, bear a strong resemblance in form, colour, and texture, to the human. The hands, in particular, have been modelled with great care; their proportions appear to be correct, and their position is easy and natural. The figure represents Napoleon in his best days—before his person assumed that corpulency which disfigured its appearance in the latter years of his life. It is dressed in military costume, and reclines on a couch, seemingly asleep. The little cocked-hat is, of course, not forgotten, and, to make the exhibition more taking, one actually used by the late Emperor has been procured. The invention appears to us to be more curious than useful; but it is not improbable that it may, from the pliancy which it permits to be given to the various members of the body, lead to some improvement in the formation of lay-figures for the use of artists.

SOMETHING CHARACTERISTIC.—At Lambeth-street on Saturday week, a tall Jack tar, well rigged, and about three sheets in the wind, stalked into the office, and having doffed his straw castor exhibited a weather-beaten face, which was still bleeding from a recent and violent blow. He intimated that he wanted to make a complaint to their honours, and was desired to say on. Jack gave his quid an extra turn, and commenced:—'I am a sailor, d'ye see, and am just come home. When I landed I went to look for my wife. She's a bad girl, ye'r honours; and not like me, for I'm a true blue. Well, where d'ye think I found her? Shiver my timbers (giving his trousers a hitch, and spitting on the floor), if I didn't catch her at another man's house, and he had been keeping her for me, as he said. When my wife saw me, I axed how she was and she says to me, says she, 'Lord, is that you?,—well, I thought I knowed your face' [laughter] Well, ye'r honours, I turned in there 'cause the man said he'd do for me, and my wife too, quite cheap. Yesterday I was paid—but I'm getting afore my story.' Here he made a dead stop; Mr Walker told him to try back. He resumed, and said that his landlord took a clean smockfrock out of his bag and wore it without his permission, and for that he told him he had a———sight of impudence; "upon which (said Jack), he opened a broadside upon me, and made a cut at my fore-top. There was a lobster by, and I told him to take the man into custody, but he said he would not 'Won't you (says I), then I'll take you, my hearty' [laughter]; but he wouldn't stand that, so he made me cut and run, and swore the other chap was in the right. '—Mr. Walker: If the policeman said you were wrong, no doubt you were; so go away, and come again when you are sober.—Jack smacked his hat upon his head, turned his quid, spat upon the floor, gave his trousers a hitch, and looking round the office as he swaggered out, muttered, "A fine ships to be sure, but a d—d ruin quarter-deck."—*Bell's Life in London, Sept.* 1

PROPERTY THE ROOT OF ENGLISH MORALS.—Our fashionable morality, both public and private, is little better than a modification of the notion of property. To such an extent is this perversion carried that many an ignorant man, on whom money alone has conferred factious importance, treats even a contradiction of his opinions as an invasion of his property. You may not propound an argument to him, for "he has a right to his opinions." The better right of being convinced of his errors seems to him as strange a use of the term as that in the Scottish idiom, [English vulgarism rather,] when the counsel tells the gentlemen of the jury, that if his client be convicted, he will "have a right to be hanged." That indistinct notion of a species of property in opinion made so many respectable people applaud those religious prosecutions which were rather frequent a few years ago, It was not to be tolerated that a set of raggamuffins should attack *our religion*. Mr. Wade, the accurate and diligent compiler of the *Black Book*, has in his recent and valuable work the *History of the Middle and Working Classes*, applied the same principle to the institution of marriage. He maintains that women should be appropriated, because else they would be depreciated, "they would have no exchangeable price," they would run to waste, and "be similarly situated to the cherry-tree in a hedge-row, or nuts in a wood without owner." This might be called, *par excellence*. English reasoning. The women's will and happiness go for nothing, The merits of the institution are not made to turn upon whether a man and a woman may not find a mutual agreement for certain purposes to be mutually advantageous; but upon whether, by a certain arrangement, woman does not become to man a better property. Fie upon it!—*Fox's Monthly Repository.*

SMUGGLING THROUGH THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—A seizure of considerable importance was made on Monday last at the Customhouse, Dover, consisting of silks, blonde lace, veils, and ribands, of the estimated value of 1,500*l.* under the following circumstance:—A person, described in his passport as "Le Baron Franceschi, se rendant en Courier a Londres," landed from the Crusader Calais packet, and, on his carriage being brought to the Custom-house, in the usual way, for examination, there were found in it 26 paper packages sealed with the seal of the French Foreign-office, and directed to Prince Talleyrand, in London. The examining officer suspected the packages not to contain dispatches, declined to pass them, and the Collector of the Customs being appealed to, detained the whole with the Baron's carriage. In addition to the 26 packages, there were found a large leathern bag full of packages of the same description, and a portmanteau, which being locked, were sent under seals of office to the King's warehouse; and the whole transaction was communicated to the Board of Customs in London, who, it is believed, lost no time in bringing the same under the notice of Prince Talleyrand, in order to afford his Excellency the earliest opportunity of repudiating all connection with so disgraceful an affair.

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